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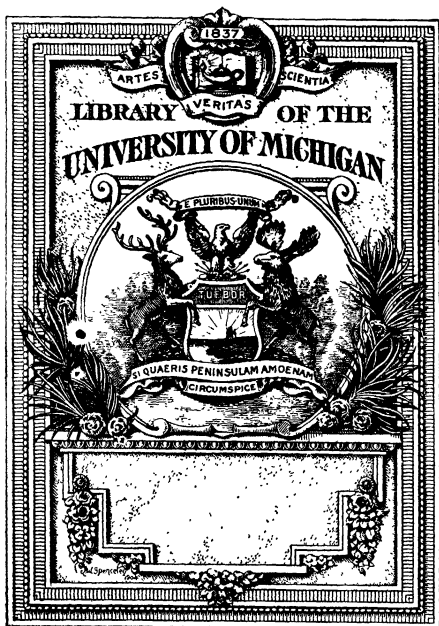
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A MANUAL OF  
LATIN WORD FORMATION  
FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BY  
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## PREFACE

No attempt has ever been made, apparently, to treat Latin Word Formation from the standpoint of the secondary school. The subject is important, but has been neglected by both teacher and pupil, largely because there have been no data for teaching it easily and well. A great deal of energy has been wasted in unproductive work; *e.g.* by the study of suffixes that seldom occur in High School Latin, and by the use of unfamiliar examples to illustrate others.

It is not believed that the pupil should be expected to assimilate all the material presented in this manual, but it has seemed well to furnish all that any secondary school teacher might desire. The lists of examples under each affix include all those occurring in *Bellum Gallicum* I-V; *In Catilinam* I-IV, *Pro Lege Manilia*, and *Pro Archia*; and *Aeneid* I-VI. From the number of words in these lists the teacher can see what affixes are the most common in the different years' work, and thus determine when they can most profitably be studied.

A tentative assignment of the suffixes to the different years might be as follows: —

SECOND YEAR. *tor* (§ 9); *iō*, *tiō*, *tus* (§ 29); *ia*, *tia*, *tās*, *tūdō* (§ 77), also *ia*, *tās*, *tūs* (§ 53); and the prefixes *ab*, *ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *con*, *dē*, *dis-*, *ex*, *in*, *in-*, *inter*, *ob*, *per*, *prae*, *prō*, *re(d)-*, *sub* and *trāns* (§ 156, etc.).

THIRD YEAR. *or* (§ 23); *tūra*, *(t)ium* (§§ 39, 53); *men*, *mentum*, *bulum*, *(c)ulum*, *crum*, *trum* (§ 46); *ilis*, *bilis*, *tilis*

(§ 87); *ōsus* (§ 97); the group meaning *pertaining to* or *belonging to* (§ 108); the three classes of verbs (§§ 115, 129, 134); the prefix *sē(d)-* (§ 199).

FOURTH YEAR. *trīx* (§ 17); diminutives (§ 69); patronymics (§ 73); *āx* (§ 90); *īdus* (§ 94); (*ā*)*tus* (§ 101); *eus* (§ 105).

It is believed that this assignment includes all that a pupil should be expected to cover in the secondary school, but provision is made for teachers and pupils who may desire to study others.

In beginning the study of word formation it will be best for the pupil to follow the models closely, as being perhaps the most concise form for indicating all that he should understand about a word. After some general idea of word formation has been gained, the class should go over the lists of examples orally in class, giving the meaning of the words according to their formation, *e.g.* § 99, the examples from the *Aeneid*, "full of spots," *i.e.* *spotted*; "full of clouds," *i.e.* *clouded* or *cloudy*; "full of mud," *i.e.* *muddy*. This exercise serves as the direct application of the study of word formation to the acquirement of vocabulary, which should be the principal object of all such study in the secondary school.



# CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE ELEMENTS OF WORDS . . . . .	1
NOUNS . . . . .	3
A. Nouns derived from Verbs . . . . .	3
B. Nouns derived from Nouns . . . . .	16
C. Nouns derived from Adjectives . . . . .	20
ADJECTIVES . . . . .	24
A. Adjectives derived from Verbs . . . . .	24
B. Adjectives derived from Nouns . . . . .	27
VERBS . . . . .	35
A. Verbs derived from Nouns or Adjectives . . . . .	35
B. Verbs derived from Other Verbs . . . . .	40
ADVERBS . . . . .	44
COMPOUNDS . . . . .	46
PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION . . . . .	50
GENERAL DERIVATIVES . . . . .	77



# LATIN WORD FORMATION

## THE ELEMENTS OF WORDS

1. A **ROOT** may be defined as the simplest element common to all words of a related group. For example, we say that **sta** is the root of **stō**, **sistō**, **statuō**, and their compounds, of **stator**, **statiō**, **stabulum**, **stāmen**, **statūra**, **stabilis**, **statim**, etc. By all these words there is expressed some idea connected with that of *standing*.

2. A **STEM** may be defined as that part of a word which contains the fundamental meaning, and is to be distinguished from the complete word, which contains the additional idea of case, number, voice, mood, tense, and the like. For example, the stem of **statiō** is **statiōn**, which would signify *standing* as a general idea, while **statiō**, **statiōnis**, **statiōnī**, etc., mean *standing* as a nominative, genitive, or dative idea in a sentence.

3. A stem may have the same form as a root; for example, **sta**, which is considered a root, is also the stem of the verb **stō**. But most stems are formed by additions to roots as in all the other words given above.

4. The term **BASE** is used for convenience to designate the part of a word that remains unchanged in inflection. For example, the base of **lingua** is **lingu**.

5. It is easiest to learn declensions and conjugations by dividing forms into two parts, base and ending. But it

should be remembered that the forms were really developed from the stem. Thus though in the declension of *animus* only four of the endings contain the letter *o*, yet we know that the stem was *animo*, and that all the various endings originally had an *o* sound.

6. Suffixes should always be considered as added to a *stem*. But when a suffix is added to a stem that ends in a vowel, this final vowel is often weakened, or disappears altogether, so that the first element of the word may appear to be the base; in all such cases we should speak of this, however, as the *weakened stem*.

7. It is particularly necessary to consider verb stems. We generally say that a verb has three stems and bases, the present, the perfect, and the supine (or participial). For example, *frangō*, *frangere*, *frēgī*, *frāctum*, present base *frag*, perfect base *frēg*, supine base *frāct*. Upon one of these three bases (which we may call the conjugation bases) every form of the verb is made, and they must be known in order to conjugate it. But the *general stem* of this verb, found by comparing it with other words formed from the same root, is *frag*, which is not the same as any one of the conjugation stems or bases. So *gnōscō*, general stem *gno*; *pellō*, general stem *pel*; *rumpō*, general stem *rup*; etc. The general stem may often be the same as the present stem, as in *cadō*.

8. When suffixes are used with verbs, they are not added to any conjugation stem or base, though this may apparently be the case, but to the general stem. For example, *frāctiō* is to be considered as formed from *frag* plus *tiō*, not from *frāct* (supine base) plus *iō*.

## NOUNS

### A. NOUNS DERIVED FROM VERBS

#### tor, trix

9. The suffix **tor** is added to verb stems to designate the agent or doer of an action.

10. From the meaning of the words given in the list of examples below it will be seen that the English equivalents of this suffix are *-er*, *-or*, and *-tor*.

11. **MODELS.** *mercātor* = *mercā* (stem of *mercor*, *trade*) + **tor** (denoting the agent) = one who trades, *i.e.* a *trader*.

*victor* = *vic* (stem of *vinco*, *conquer*: see §§ 7, 8) + **tor** (denoting the agent) = one who conquers, *i.e.* a *conqueror*, *victor*.

12. In adding the suffix **tor** the same euphonic changes are usually found as appear in the fourth principal part of the verb, since the supine was formed by adding **tum** to the general stem.

13. **MODEL.** *dēfēnsor* (changed for euphony from *dēfend-tor*) = *dēfend* (stem of *dēfendō*, *defend*) + **tor** (denoting the agent) = one who defends, *i.e.* a *defender*.

14. In some words this suffix was added either to the stems of verbs that have not come down to us (hypothetical verbs) or directly to forms taken from nouns.

15. **MODEL.** *funditor* = *fundi* (from *funda*, *sling*) + **tor** (denoting the user) = one who uses a sling, *i.e.* a *slinger*. So *viātor*, *gladiātor*, etc.

NOTE. In the list of examples given in this book, those printed in heavy type belong to the two thousand words (most of them occurring five times or more in the Latin usually read) which have become the standard vocabulary for secondary schools. ("The Vocabulary of High School Latin," Gonzalez Lodge. Published by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.) The asterisk denotes words which recur later, or have occurred before, in different type.

<b>16. B. G. I.</b>	<b>B. G. V.</b>	infitiātor, 21.
mercātor, 1.	pābulātor, 17.	aleātor, 23.
dēprecātor, 9.	lignātor, 26.	insidiātor, 27.
explōrātor, 12.	adiūtor, 38.	<i>Cat. III.</i>
praetor, <sup>1</sup> * 21.	antecursor, 47.	māchinātor, 6.
victor, 31.	<i>Cat. I.</i>	pāstor,* 14.
imperātor,* 40.	praetor,* 4.	<i>Cat. IV.</i>
quaestor, <sup>2</sup> 52.	imperātor,* 5.	cōgnitor, 9.
<i>B. G. II.</i>	Stator, 11.	cōntiōnātor, 9.
dēfēnsor, 6.	competitor, 11.	quaesitor, 10.
funditor, 7.	auctor,* 27.	lātor, 10.
speculātor, 11.	ēvocātor, 27.	largitor, 10.
senātor, <sup>3</sup> 28.	gladiātor, 29.	<i>Arch.</i>
<i>B. G. III.</i>	<i>Cat. II.</i>	cēnsor, 11.
gubernātor, 9.	dēcoctor, 5.	scrip̄tor, 14.
auctor,* 17.	subiector, 7.	<i>Aen. I.</i>
<i>B. G. IV.</i>	circumscrip̄tor, 7.	genitor, 155.
viātor, 5.	corruptor, 7.	ductor, 189.
ōrātor, 27.	dictātor, 19.	sator, 254.
	praedātor, 20.	dator, 734.
	direp̄tor, 20.	

<sup>1</sup> For *prae-itor*.

<sup>2</sup> For *quaesitor*.

<sup>3</sup> Probably from verb stem signifying *to grow old*.

<i>Aen.</i> II.	agitator, 476.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
pāstor,* 58.	rēgnator, 577.	portitor, 298.
ultor, 96.	generator, 704.	ianitor, 400.
inventor, 164.	<i>Aen.</i> V.	hortator, 529.
fabricator, 264.	rēctor, 161.	
raptor, 356.	domitor, 799.	

17. The suffix *trix* is added to verb stems to designate the feminine agent or doer of an action.

18. The English equivalents are *-tress*, or *-ess* added to a noun already denoting agency (e.g. *shepherdess*, *authoress*) ; and note *executrix* and *administratrix*, of legal Latin and English.

19. MODEL. *vēnātrix* = *vēnā* (stem of *vēnor*, *hunt*) + *trix* (denoting the feminine agent) = a woman who hunts, *i.e.* a *huntress*.

20. <i>Aen.</i> I.	<i>Aen.</i> III.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
nūtrix, <sup>1</sup> 275.	victrix, 54.	ultrix, 274.
vēnātrix, 319.	cultrix, 111.	
bellātrix, 493.	altrix, 273.	
genetrix, 590.	creātrix, 367.	

21. Like the above form nouns denoting the agent from *cūrō*, *dōnō*, *liberō*, *nōminō*, *agitō*, *amō*, *audiō*, *canō* (masc. and fem.), *capiō*, *creō*, *moneō*, *secō*, *tēstor* (masc. and fem.), *dētrahō*, *vehō*.

22. The following less common suffixes have about the same general force.

a. *ter* (gen. *tris* or *t(e)rī*). *pater*, *B. G.* I. 3, *frāter*, I. 3, *māter*, I. 18, these three denoting relation ; *arbiter*, V. 1 ; *adulter*, *Cat.* II. 7 ; *magister*, *Aen.* I. 115 ; *minister*, I. 705.

b. *es* (gen. *itis*). This contains with the idea of agency the stem *i* of *eō*, *go*. *mīles*, *B. G.* I. 7 ; *eques*, I. 15 ; *pedes*, I. 42 ; *comes*, *Cat.* I. 12 ; *āles*, *Aen.* I. 394 ; perhaps also *fomes*, *Aen.* I. 176, and *trames*,

<sup>1</sup> For *nūtri-trix*.

V. 610. Similarly *obses*, *B. G.*, I. 9, and *reses*, *Aen.* I. 394, from the stem of *sedeō*.

c. *a* (gen. *ae*). *perfuga*, *B. G.* I. 28; *parricīda*, *Cat.* I. 29; *collēga*, *Cat.* III. 14; *scriba*, *Cat.* IV. 15; *persona*, *Arch.* 3. For *nauta* and *poēta*, cf. Greek *της*, stem *τα*.

d. *ō* (gen. *ōnis*). *praecō*, *B. G.* V. 41; *latrō*, (*B. G.* III. 17) *Cat.* I. 33; *praedō*, *P.* 31.

## OR

**23.** The suffix *or* is added to verb stems to form nouns denoting *activity*, *condition*, or *state*.

**24.** The English equivalents of such nouns are generally the verbal nouns corresponding to the meaning of the verb stem used in forming the Latin word, and are often the same in form as the verb itself. *E.g.*, *grief* (from *grieve*), *love*, *fear*, *shame*, *rage*, etc. Many of these Latin nouns have been taken into English as loan words.

**25. MODEL.** *timor* = *tim* (stem of *timeō*, *fear*) + *or* (denoting state or condition) = the state or condition of fearing, *i.e.* *fear*.

<i>B. G.</i> I.	<i>Cat.</i> I.	<i>Aen.</i> I.
<i>dolor</i> ,* 2.	<i>furor</i> ,* 1.	<i>strīdor</i> , 87.
<i>amor</i> ,* 20.	<i>pudor</i> ,* 22.	<i>fragor</i> , 154.
<i>timor</i> , 22.	<i>dolor</i> ,* 25.	<i>error</i> , 755.
<i>pudor</i> ,* 39.	<i>Cat.</i> II.	
<i>furor</i> ,* 40.	<i>maeror</i> , 2.	<i>Aen.</i> II.
<i>labor</i> , 44.	<i>amor</i> ,* 8.	<i>tremor</i> , 121.
<i>B. G.</i> II.	<i>Cat.</i> III.	<i>sūdor</i> , 174.
<i>clamor</i> , 11.	<i>ardor</i> , 18.	<i>pavor</i> , 229.
<i>terror</i> ,* 12.	<i>Pomp.</i>	<i>sopor</i> , 253.
<i>B. G.</i> V.	<i>terror</i> ,* 15.	<i>horror</i> , 301.
<i>languor</i> , 31.	<i>splendor</i> , 41.	<i>clangor</i> , 313.
		<i>plangor</i> , 487.



<i>Aen.</i> III.	<i>Aen.</i> V.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
calor, 308.	fulgor, 88.	squalor, 299.
candor, 538.	favor, 343.	vigor, 730.
<i>Aen.</i> IV.	decor, 647.	
pallor, 499.		

**27.** Like the above form nouns denoting activity, condition or state from *torpeō*, *be dull*, *rigeō*, *be rigid*, *tumeō*, *be swollen*, *stupeō*, *be amazed*, and *ferveō*, *boil*.

**28.** The suffix *idō* has about the same general force as *or*: *libidō*, *Cat.* I. 13; *formidō*, *Cat.* IV. 8; *cupidō*, *Aen.* I. 658. So *origō*, *Aen.* I. 286.

### *iō*, *tiō*, *tus*

**29.** The suffixes *iō*, *tiō*, *tus* (gen. *tūs*) are added to verb stems to form verbal nouns which denote an *act* or the *result* of an act.

**30.** The commonest English equivalents of these suffixes are *-ion*, *-tion*, and *-ing*, which also may show the force of either *act* or *result*.

For example, "the collection of coins is an interesting pursuit," *i.e.* the *act* of collecting is interesting; "this collection of coins is interesting to see," *i.e.* the *result* of the collecting. Notice the same two uses of the words *invention*, *direction*, *binding*, *crossing*, *shaving*, *casting*, etc.

The endings *-cy* and *-ure* may also be the equivalents of these suffixes; and any English verbal noun, even if formed without suffix, may translate these Latin words. Translate about twenty of the nouns below and note the formation of the English words.

**31.** Both the endings *tiō* and *tus*, and occasionally others having about the same force, may be added to the same stem, forming nouns with little or no difference in meaning. *E.g.* *occāsus*, *occāsiō*; *reditus*, *reditiō*; *status*, *statiō*, *statūra* (see § 39).

**32.** The euphonic changes occurring in formation are the same as those found in the supine (cf. § 13).

**33. MODELS.** *coniūrātiō* = *coniūrā* (stem of *coniūrō*, *conspire*) + *tiō* (denoting result) = the result of conspiring, *i.e.* a *conspiracy*.

*profectiō* = *profec* (from the stem of *proficīscor*, *start out*, *depart*) + *tiō* (denoting act) = the act of starting out or departing, *i.e.* *departure*.

*cursus* (changed for euphony from *currtus*) = *curr* (stem of *currō*, *run*) + *tus* (denoting act) = *running*, then *course*, *passage*, etc.

**34.** Many of those ending in *us* pass over into concrete nouns. For example, *exercitus*, originally *training*, comes to mean *the result of training*, *i.e.* a *trained army*. So *vestītus* and its English equivalent *clothing*. Also *equitātus*, *peditātus*, *comitātus*.

<b>35. B. G. I.</b>	<i>dēditiō</i> , 27.	<i>cohortātiō</i> , 25.
<i>coniūrātiō</i> ,* 2.	<i>ratio</i> , 28.	<i>excursiō</i> , 30.
<i>profectiō</i> , 3.	<i>condiciō</i> , 28.	<i>māchinātiō</i> , 30.
<i>lēgātiō</i> , 3.	<i>factiō</i> , 31.	<i>ēruptiō</i> , 33.
<i>ōrātiō</i> , 3.	<i>diciō</i> , 31.	<i>sīgnificātiō</i> , 33.
<i>dictiō</i> , 4.	<i>percontātiō</i> , 39.	<i>sectiō</i> , 33.
<i>sūspiciō</i> , 4.	<i>exercitātiō</i> , 39.	<i>supplicātiō</i> ,* 34.
<i>reditiō</i> , 5.	<i>simulātiō</i> , 40.	
<i>legiō</i> , 7.	<i>satisfactiō</i> , 41.	<b>B. G. III.</b>
<i>mūnitiō</i> , 8.	<i>contentiō</i> ,* 44.	<i>nāvigātiō</i> , 9.
<i>largitiō</i> , 9.	<i>regiō</i> , 44.	<i>rebelliō</i> , 10.
<i>possessiō</i> ,* 11.	<i>vāticinātiō</i> , 50.	<i>dēfectiō</i> , 10.
<i>interneciō</i> , 13.	<i>nātiō</i> , 53.	<i>contemptiō</i> , 17.
<i>dubitātiō</i> , 14.	<i>gratulātiō</i> , 53.	<i>pollicitātiō</i> , 18.
<i>commūtātiō</i> , 14.	<b>B. G. II.</b>	<i>occāsiō</i> , 18.
<i>pābulātiō</i> , 15.	<i>opīniō</i> , 3.	<i>cunctātiō</i> , 18.
<i>populātiō</i> , 15.	<i>oppūgnātiō</i> , 6.	<i>cōnfīrmātiō</i> , 18.
<i>offēnsiō</i> , 19.	<i>dēfēnsiō</i> , 7.	<i>dēfatigātiō</i> , 19.
<i>exīstimātiō</i> , 20.	<i>statiō</i> , 18.	<i>continuātiō</i> , 29.



**37. B. G. I.**

cultus, 1.  
occāsus, 1.  
passus, 2.  
exercitus, 3.  
adventus, 7.  
concurus, 8.  
cōnātus,\* 8.  
cōnspectus, 11.  
cāsus, 12.  
equitātus, 15.  
conventus, 18.  
sūmptus, 18.  
circuitus, 21.  
āscēsus, 21.  
impetus, 22.  
īctus,\* 25.  
cēsus, 29.  
ūsus, 30.  
cōnsēsus, 30.  
cruciātus, 31.  
vīctus, 31.  
nūtus, 31.  
flētus,\* 32.  
spīritus, 33.  
commeātus, 34.  
aditus, 43.  
cursus, 48.

**B. G. II.**

dēiectus, 8.  
strepitus, 11.

discēssus, 14.  
succēssus, 20.  
(incursus, 20.)  
prōspectus, 22.  
ēventus, 22.  
fremitus, 24.  
(dēspectus, 29.)  
obitus, 29.  
contemptus, 30.

**B. G. III.**

exitus, 8.  
situs, 12.  
dēcēssus, 13.  
flūctus, 13.  
congressus, 13.  
pulsus, 13.  
interventus, 15.

**B. G. IV.**

vestītus, 1.  
captus, 3.  
trāiectus, 21.  
mōtus, 23.  
reditus, 30.  
receptus, 33.  
peditātus, 34.

**B. G. V.**

ēgressus, 8.  
introitus, 9.  
trānsmisus, 13.  
āspectus,\* 14.

impulsus, 25.  
missus, 27.  
coāctus, 27.  
ululātus, 37.  
recēssus, 43.  
interitus, 47.  
trānsitus, 55.

**Cat. I.**

iūssus, 2.  
status, 3.  
coetus,<sup>1</sup> 6.  
interitus, 9.  
cōnātus,\* 11.  
spīritus, 15.  
āspectus,\* 17.  
sēsus, 17.

**Cat. II.**

frūctus, 8.  
complexus, 2

**Cat. II**

comitātus, 6.  
admonitus, 8.  
iactus, 18.  
ortus, 20.  
luctus,\* 24.

**Cat. IV.**

exitus, 2.  
quaestus, 17.

<sup>1</sup> For *coitus*.

<i>Pomp.</i>	ornātus, 650.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.
exōrsus, 11.	accītus, 677.	monitus, 282.
ductus, 61.	amplexus, 687.	affātus, 284.
rogātus, 70.	plausus, 747.	flātus, 442.
<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Aen.</i> II.	questus, 553.
hortātus, 1.	luctus,* 12.	halitus, 684.
habitus, 15.	sonitus, 209.	<i>Aen.</i> V.
versus, 18.	mūgītus, 223.	caestus, 69.
cantus, 19.	lāpsus, 225.	anhelitus, 199.
<i>Aen.</i> I.	flētus,* 271.	lātrātus, 257.
vīsus, 111.	īctus,* 544.	tortus, 276.
sēcēssus, 159.	saltus, 565.	concēssus, 290.
obiectus, 160.	tactus, 683.	assultus, 442.
morsus, 169.	<i>Aen.</i> III.	recursus, 583.
partus, 274.	nīsus, 37.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
gressus, 401.	trāctus, 138.	dēscēssus, 126.
incēssus, 405.	contactus, 227.	hiātus, 237.
amictus, 412.	sortītus, 332.	vāgītus, 426.
gemitus, 485.	dīgressus, 482.	sūspectus, 579.
obtūtus, 495.	accēssus, 570.	meātus, 849.

**38.** Like the above form nouns denoting act or result from *abūtōr*, *agō*, *apparō*, *neglegō*, *repellō*.

### ēs, tūra, (t)ium



**39.** The suffixes *ēs* (gen. *is*), *tūra* and *(t)ium* are generally added to stems connected with verbs to form nouns which denote the *act* or *something connected with the act*. Their signification is therefore much less definite than that of the suffixes mentioned in § 29.

Thus *sēdēs*, literally *sitting*, also means *seat*, as does also the English word, *e.g.* "the church has five hundred sittings." *Aedificium* denotes result, as may also the word *building*.

**40. MODELS.** *caedēs* = *caed* (stem of *caedō*, *kill*) + *ēs* (denoting act) = the act of killing, *i.e.* *murder*, *slaughter*.

*imperium* = *imper* (weakened stem of *imperō*, *command*; see § 7) + *ium* (denoting act or result) = the act or result of commanding, *i.e.* *command*, *authority*, *control*.

<b>41. Cat. I.</b>	<i>Pomp.</i>	<i>compāgēs</i> , 122.
<i>caedēs</i> , 2.	<i>lābēs</i> , 33.	<i>ambāgēs</i> , 342.
		<i>Aen. VI.</i>
<i>Cat. III.</i>	<i>Aen. I.</i>	<i>tābēs</i> , 442.
<i>sēdēs</i> , 26.	<i>nūbēs</i> , 42.	<i>strāgēs</i> , 504.

<b>42. B. G. I.</b>	<i>B. G. IV.</i>	<i>praetūra</i> , 14.
<i>nātūra</i> , 2.	<i>iunctūra</i> , 17.	<i>coniectūra</i> , 18.
<i>sepultūra</i> , 26.		<i>Pomp.</i>
	<i>B. G. V.</i>	<i>scriptūra</i> , 15.
<i>B. G. II.</i>	<i>mēnsūra</i> , 13.	<i>iactūra</i> , 67.
<i>armātūra</i> , 10.		
<i>statūra</i> , 30.	<i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>
	<i>ūsūra</i> , 29.	<i>litūra</i> , 
<i>B. G. III.</i>		
<i>cultūra</i> , 17.	<i>Cat. III.</i>	<i>Aen. I.</i>
<i>sectūra</i> , 21.	<i>praefectūra</i> , 5.	<i>pīctūra</i> , 464. 

NOTE. The suffix *tūra* is sometimes said to denote *office*, as in *praefectūra* and *praetūra* above (cf. *praefectus* and *praetor*).

43. *B. G. I.*

initium, 1.  
 imperium, 2.  
 indicium,\* 4.  
 aedificium, 5.  
 cōsilium, 5.  
 maleficiū, 7.  
 praesidium, 8.  
 beneficium, 9.  
 auxilium, 11.  
 concilium, 18.  
 studium, 19.  
 supplicium,\* 19.  
 domicilium, 30.  
 colloquium, 34.  
 stipendium, 36.  
 officium, 40.  
 praemium, 43.  
 subsidium, 52.

*B. G. III.*

nāvigium, 14.

*B. G. IV.*

vēstīgium, 2.  
 perfugium, 3.

*Cat. I.*

incendium, 3.  
 supplicium,\* 3.  
 exitium, 9.  
 comitium, 11.  
 exsilium, 13.  
 flāgitium, 13.  
 odium, 16.  
 parricīdium, 17.  
 silentium, 20.  
 latrōcinium, 23.  
 gaudium,\* 26.

*Cat. II.*

prōdigium, 1.  
 dēsiderium, 6.  
 convīvium, 10.

*Cat. III.*

domicilium, 1.  
 indicium,\* 11.  
 ingenium, 11.

*Pomp.*

suffrāgium, 58.

*Arch.*

conviciū, 12.  
 sōlācium, 16.

*Aen. I.*

excidium, 22.  
 cōnūbium, 73.  
 rēmīgium, 301.  
 gaudium,\* 502.

*Aen. II.*

effugium, 140.  
 coniugium, 579.

*Aen. III.*

dispendium, 453.

*Aen. IV.*

exōrēum, 284.  
 periūrium, 542.

*Aen. V.*

somnium, 840.

*Aen. VI.*

oblīvium, 715.

44. The suffix *ina* is sometimes found used like the above. *E.g.* rapīna, *B. G. I.* 15, and ruīna, (*Cat. I.* 14) *Aen. I.* 129.

45. The suffix *iēs* (and rarely *ia*) is also added to verb stems to denote result. *speciēs*, *B. G. I.* 51; *perniciēs*, *Cat. I.* 5; *progeniēs*, *Aen. I.* 19; *furiae*, *I.* 41; *rabiēs*, *I.* 200; *faciēs*, *I.* 658; *effigiēs*, *II.* 167; *prōluviēs*, *III.* 217; *maciēs*, *III.* 590; *illuviēs*, *III.* 593.

**men, mentum; bulum, (c)ulum; brum,  
crum, trum**

**46.** The suffixes *men, mentum, bulum, (c)ulum, brum, crum, trum*, are added to verb stems to denote *means* or *instrument*. The idea of *place* is often closely associated with that of *means*, as in *sepulcrum, tomb*. *Men* may less often denote *the involuntary agent* of an act, or even the *act* itself.

**47. MODELS.** *nōmen* = *nō* (stem of *nōscō, know*) + *men* (denoting means) = a means of knowing, *i.e. name*.

*iūmentum* (for *iugmentum*) = *iug* (stem of *iungō, join*) + *mentum* (denoting instrument) = an instrument for joining, *i.e. yoke*; then *yoke-animal*.

*vinculum* = *vinc* (stem of *vinciō, bind*) + *(c)ulum* (denoting means) = the means of binding, *i.e. bond, chain*.

*rostrum* (changed for euphony from *rōd-trum*) = *rōd* (stem of *rōdō, gnaw*) + *trum* (denoting instrument) = instrument for gnawing, *i.e. beak*.

*flūmen* = *flū* (stem of *fluō, flow*) + *men* (denoting the involuntary agent) = that which flows, *i.e. river*.

**48. B. G. I.**

*flūmen*, 1.

*nōmen*, 13.

*āgmen*, 15.

**B. G. III.**

*certāmen*, 14.

**Cat. I.**

*sēmen*, 30.

**Cat. IV.**

*discrīmen*, 4.

**Aen. I.**

*nūmen*, 8.

*lūmen*, 226.

*fulmen*, 230.

*tegimen*, 275.

*vēlāmen*, 649.

**Aen. II.**

*crīmen*, 65.

*volūmen*, 208.

**Aen. III.**

*gestāmen*, 286.

*carmen*, 287.

*subtēmen*, 483.

*sōlāmen*, 709.

*levāmen*, 709.



*Aen.* IV.  
flāmen, 241.

49. *B. G.* I.

iūmentum, 3.  
frūmentum, 3.  
impedimentum, 24.  
mōlimentum, 34.  
tēstāmentum, 39.  
ōrnāmentum,\* 44.  
dētrīmentum, 44.

*B. G.* II.

tormentum, 8.  
mūnīmentum, 17.  
tegmentum, 21.

50. *B. G.* I.

vinculum,\* 4.  
perīculum, 5.  
pābulum, 16.

*B. G.* IV.

perpendiculum, 17.

*Cat.* II.

vinculum,\* 19.

*Pomp.*

prōpūgnāculum,  
32.

*Aen.* V.  
tūtāmen, 262.

*B. G.* III.

armāmentum, 14.  
instrūmentum, 31.

*B. G.* V.

ferrāmentum, 42.  
strāmentum, 43.

*Cat.* II.

ōrnāmentum,\* 24.

*Cat.* III.

argumentum, 13.  
monumentum, 26.

*Arch.*

curriculum, 28.

*Aen.* I.

cingulum, 492.  
pōculum, 706.

*Aen.* II.

ōrāculum, 114.  
vestibulum, 469.  
stabulum, 499.

*Aen.* VI.  
libāmen, 246.

*Cat.* IV.

fundāmentum, 13.

*Pomp.*

fīrmāmentum, 10.  
adiūmentum, 70.

*Arch.*

incitāmentum, 23.

*Aen.* I.

nūtrīmentum, 176.  
tum, 185.

III.

cūnābula, 105.

*Aen.* IV.

vēnābulum, 580.  
retināculum, 850.  
piāculum, 636.

*Aen.* V.

gubernāculum,  
176.

*Aen.* VI.

spectāculum, 37.

51. <i>B. G. I.</i>	<i>Cat. III.</i>	<i>Aen. II.</i>
castrum, <sup>1</sup> 12.	dēlūbrum, 2.	mōnstrum,* 171.
<i>B. G. III.</i>	simulācrum, 19.	sepulcrum, 542.
trānstrum, <sup>2</sup> 13.		arātrum, 755.
rōstrum, 13.	<i>Aen. I.</i>	<i>Aen. VI.</i>
<i>Cat. II.</i>	claustrum, 56.	feretrum, 222.
mōnstrum,* 1.	lūstrum, 283.	fulcrum, 604.

**52.** Less common suffixes with the same force are *ulus* and *ula*. *cōpula*, for *co-apula*, *B. G. III.* 13; *fībula*, for *fīgula*, *IV.* 17; *stimulus*, *Arch.* 29; *nebula*, *Aen. I.* 412; *capulus*, *II.* 553; *specula*, *III.* 239.

## B. NOUNS DERIVED FROM NOUNS

### (t)ium, mōnium, tās, tūs, (t)ia, ina

**53.** The suffixes (t)ium, mōnium, tās, tūs, (t)ia, and ina are added to nouns to denote *act*, *office*, *condition*, or *characteristic*.

**54. MODELS.** iūdicium = iūdic (stem of iūdex, *judge*) + ium (denoting act or office) = the act of a judge, *i.e. judgment*.


cīvitās = cīvi (stem of cīvis, *citizen*) + tās (denoting characteristic) = the characteristic of a citizen, *i.e. citizenship*.

virtūs = vir (weakened stem of vir, *man*) + tūs (denoting characteristic) = the characteristic of a man, *i.e. manliness, bravery, etc.*

55. <i>B. G. I.</i>	<i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>Cat. II.</i>
hospitium, 31.	iūdicium, 16.	mūnicipium, 24.
arbitrium, 36.	auspiciū, 33.	

<sup>1</sup>From root meaning *cover*.

<sup>2</sup>For *trānsitrum*.

<i>Cat.</i> III. prīncipiūm, 3.	<i>Arch.</i> praecōniūm, 20.	<i>Aen.</i> VI. ministeriūm, 223.
<i>Cat.</i> IV. servitiūm, 4.	<i>Aen.</i> I. auguriūm, 392.	
56. <i>B. G.</i> I. mātrimōniūm, 3.	<i>Cat.</i> II. vadimōniūm, 5. patrimōniūm, 10.	<i>Arch.</i> tēstimōniūm, 8.
57. <i>B. G.</i> I. cīvitās, 2. auctōritās, 3.	<i>Cat.</i> I. societās, 33.  <i>Cat.</i> II. aetās, 20.	<i>Arch.</i> hērēditās, 11. venustās, 16.
<i>B. G.</i> III. tempestās, 12.		
58. <i>B. G.</i> I. virtūs, 1. servitūs, 11.	<i>Arch.</i> senectūs, 3.	 <i>Aen.</i> I. iuventūs, 467.
59. <i>B. G.</i> I. victōria, 14.	<i>Cat.</i> I. cūstōdia, 8. īgnōminia, 14.	<i>Pomp.</i> pueritiā, 28. militia, 28. adolēscentia, 28.
60. <i>Cat.</i> I. disciplīna, 12.	<i>Cat.</i> II. medicīna, 17.	<i>Arch.</i> doctrīna, 12.

61. The suffixes *ium* and *ia* may also have a collective force, and some of the nouns ending in *tās* and *tūs* may have the collective force besides another meaning. Thus

cīvitās, besides *citizenship*, means a collection of citizens; *i.e.* a *state*. So *iuventūs*, as also the English word *youth*.

62. <i>B. G. I.</i>	<i>B. G. V.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>
biennium, 3.	cōnfīnium, 24.	collēgium, 9.
<i>B. G. IV.</i>	<i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>Aen. II.</i>
triennium, 4.	subsellium, 16.	praecordium, 367.
aequinoctium, 36.		
63. <i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>Cat. II.</i>	<i>Pomp.</i>
colōnia, 8.	familia, 18.	centuria, 2.

### ātus

64. The suffix *ātus* is sometimes added to nouns to denote *office*.

65. <i>B. G. I.</i>	<i>Pomp.</i>
senātus, 3.	centuriātus, 37.
prīncipātus, 3.	
magistrātus, 4.	
potentātus, 31.	
cōnsulātus, 35.	

### ārium

66. The suffix *ārium*, and less often *īle*, denotes *place*.

67. <i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>
sacrārium, 24.	tabulārium, 8.
<i>Cat. II.</i>	<i>Aen. I.</i>
sēminārium, 23.	laqueāria, 726.

68. In *cubīle*, *Cat. IV. 17*, and *sedīle*, *Aen. I. 167*, the suffix is added to verb stems.

## Diminutives

**69.** Diminutives, either nouns or adjectives, are formed from nouns or adjectives with the endings *lus, ulus, culus, ellus*, in any or all genders. Diminutives may denote endearment, pity, or contempt. The gender of the primitive word is generally retained in the diminutive.

**70.** The diminutive suffixes in English are *-let, -ling, -ock, -kin*, etc.

**71.** MODEL. *nāvicula* = *nāvi* (stem of *nāvis*, *ship*) + *cula* (suffix of diminutive) = a *little ship* or *boat* ; *skiff*.

<b>72.</b> <i>B. G. I.</i>	<i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>Aen. I.</i>
castellum, 8.	lectulus, 9.	ōsculum, 256.
tabernāculum, 39.	malleolus, 31.	
nāvicula, 53.		
	<i>Cat. II.</i>	<i>Aen. II.</i>
	muliercula, 23.	puella, 238.
<i>B. G. II.</i>	<i>Cat. III.</i>	catulus, 357.
parvulus, 30.	iugulum, 2.	
tantulus, 30.	tabella, 10.	
hībernāculum, 34.		<i>Aen. V.</i>
	<i>Arch.</i>	palmula, 163.
<i>B. G. III.</i>	alveolus, 13.	spīculum, 307.
lingula, 12.	libellus, 24.	circulus, 559.
adulēscēntulus, 21.	longiusculus, 24.	flagellum, 579.

## Patronymics

**73.** Patronymics, proper names denoting *son* or *daughter*, or less accurately a *descendant*, are Greek nouns ending in *adēs, idēs, idēs, iadēs*, masculine, and *is, as*, feminine.

**74. MODEL.** Tȳdīdēs = Tȳd (stem of Tȳdeus) + īdēs (ending of patronymic) = *son of Tydeus* (i.e. *Diomedes*).

<b>75. Aen. I.</b>	<b>Aen. III.</b>	<b>Aen. VI.</b>
Tȳdīdēs, 97.	Lāomedontiadēs,	Cecropidēs, 21.
Aeacidēs, 99.	248.	Aeolidēs, 164.
Aeneadae, 157.		Antēnoridēs, 484.
Atrīdēs, 458.	<b>Aen. V.</b>	Prīamidēs, 494.
	Anchīsiadēs, 407.	Alōīdēs, 582.
<b>Aen. II.</b>	Alcīdēs, 414.	Scīpiadēs, 843.
Dardanidēs, 59.	Hyrtacidēs, 492.	
Bēlidēs, 82.	Ēpytidēs, 547.	
Pēlidēs, 263.	Īasidēs, 843.	
Ōthryadēs, 319.		
Mygdonidēs, 342.		
<b>76. Aen. I.</b>	<b>Aen. II.</b>	<b>Aen. V.</b>
Īlias, 480.	Tyndaris, 569.	Trōas, 613.
	Dardanis, 787.	

### C. NOUNS DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES

#### ia, tia, tās, tūdō

**77.** The suffixes *ia*, *tia*, *tās*, and *tūdō* are added to the stems of adjectives (often weakened) to form abstract nouns denoting *quality* or *condition*.

**78.** The English equivalents, *i.e.* the endings of abstract nouns in English, include the following: *-ship*, *-(t)y*, *-ness*, *-tude*.

**79. MODELS.** amīcitia = amīci (weakened stem of amīcus, *friendly*) + tia (ending of abstract noun) = *friendship*, *friendliness*.

potentia = potent (stem of potēns, *able*, pres

ent participle of *possum*, *to be able*) + *ia* (ending of abstract noun) = *ability*, *power*.

*nōbilitās* = *nōbili* (stem of *nōbilis*, *noble*) + *tās* (ending of abstract noun) = *nobleness*, *nobility*.

*lātitūdō* = *lāti* (weakened stem of *lātus*, *wide*) + *tūdō* (ending of abstract noun) = *wideness*, *width*, *breadth*.

80. *B. G. I.*

multitūdō, 2.  
fortitūdō, 2.  
longitūdō, 2.  
lātitūdō, 2.  
altitūdō, 8.  
cōnsuētūdō,<sup>1</sup> 31.  
māgnitūdō, 39.  
necessitūdō, 43.

*B. G. II.*

mānsuētūdō,<sup>1</sup> 14.  
lassitūdō, 23.  
turpitūdō, 27.

*B. G. IV.*

amplitūdō, 3.  
sōlitūdō, 18.

*B. G. V.*

sollicitūdō, 53.

*B. G. III.*

crassitūdō, 13.  
firmitūdō, 13.

81. *B. G. I.*

cōpia, 2.  
amīcītia, 3.  
memoria, 7.  
iniūria, 7.  
angustiae, 9.  
grātia, 9.  
vigilia, 12.  
audācia,\* 18.  
potentia, 18.  
iūstītia, 19.  
temperantia, 19.  
inopia, 27.

trīstītia, 32.  
arrogantia, 33.  
āmentia,\* 40.  
diligentia,\* 40.  
cōstantia, 40.  
avāritia,\* 40.  
innocentia, 40.  
pertinācia, 42.  
sententia, 45.  
scientia,\* 47.

*B. G. II.*

prūdētia, 4.

clēmētia, 14.  
lūxuria,<sup>2</sup> 15.  
misericordia, 28.

*B. G. III.*

īnscientia, 9.

*B. G. IV.*

dēmētia, 13.  
perfidia, 13.  
imprūdētia, 27.

<sup>1</sup> From perfect participle as adjective.

<sup>2</sup> As if from *lūxurus*, an adjective from *lūxus*.

*B. G. V.*

benevolentia, 25.  
 contrōversia,\* 26.  
 laetitia,\* 48.  
 cōscientia,\* 56.

*Cat. I.*

patientia, 1.  
 audācia,\* 1.  
 scientia,\* 1.  
 inertia, 4.  
 nēquitia, 4.  
 diligentia,\* 7.  
 āmentia,\* 8.  
 frequentia, 16.  
 cōscientia,\* 17.  
 invidia, 22.  
 laetitia,\* 26.

**82.** *B. G. I.*  
 hūmānitās,\* 1.  
 cupiditās,\* 2.  
 nōbilitās, 2.  
 voluntās, 7.  
 facultās, 7.  
 lēnitās,\* 12.  
 impūnitās, 14.  
 potestās, 16.  
 libertās, 17.  
 liberālītās, 18.  
 affinitās, 18.  
 bonitās, 28.  
 crūdēlītās,\* 32.

*Cat. II.*

contrōversia,\* 1.  
 stultitia, 3.  
 abundantia, 10.  
 inimīcitia, 11.  
 concordia, 19.  
 petulantia, 25.  
 pudicitia, 25.  
 continentia, 25.  
 prūdētia,\* 25.  
 īgnāvia, 25.

*Cat. III.*

impudentia, 11.  
 providentia, 14.

*Cat. IV.*

miseria, 7.  
 aequitās, 40.  
 diūturnitās, 40.  
 fēlicitās,\* 40.  
 alacritās, 41.  
 sānitās, 42.  
 dīgnitās,\* 43.  
 celeritās, 48.  
 voluptās, 53.

*B. G. II.*

mōbilitās, 1.  
 levitās, 1.  
 fertilitās, 4.

*Pomp.*

sapientia, 17.  
 avāritia,\* 37.  
 dīvitiae, 55.  
 perseverantia, 69.

*Aen. I.*

reliquiae, 30.  
 superbia, 529.

*Aen. II.*

īnsānia, 42.  
 inclēmētia, 602.

*Aen. VI.*

discordia, 280.  
 propinquitās, 4.  
 necessitās, 11.  
 indignitās, 14.  
 acclīvītās, 18.  
 brevitās, 20.  
 difficultās, 20.  
 exiguītās, 21.  
 iniquītās, 22.

*B. G. III.*

paucitās, 2.  
 opportūnitās, 12.  
 tranquillitās, 15.



*B. G. IV.*

gravitās,\* 3.  
infirmitās, 5.  
rapiditās, 17.  
ūtilitās,\* 19.  
stabilitās, 33.  
novitās, 34.  
siccitās, 38.

*B. G. V.*

humilitās, 1.  
pietās,\* 27.  
simultās, 44.  
temeritās, 51.

*Cat. I.*

vāstitās, 12  
sevērītās, 12.  
immānitās, 14.  
taciturnitās, 16.  
posteritās, 22.  
cupiditās,\* 25.  
voluptās, 25.  
mātūrītās, 31.

*Cat. II.*

improbitās, 3.  
lēnitās,\* 6.  
egestās, 24.

*Cat. III.*

varietās, 13.  
tarditās, 20.  
crūdēlitās,\* 24.  
dignitās,\* 27.

*Cat. IV.*

acerbitās, 1.  
ūtilitās,\* 9.  
mendīcitās, 10.  
atrōcitās, 11.  
hūmānitās,\* 11.  
benīgnitās, 19.

*Pomp.*

fēlicitās,\* 10.  
ūbertās, 14.  
assiduitās, 20.

longinquitās, 23.  
antīquitās, 27.  
facilitās, 36.  
amoenitās, 40.  
gravitās,\* 41.  
vilitās, 44.  
cāritās, 44.  
vēritās, 51.  
integritās, 59.

*Arch.*

celebritās, 5.  
vetustās, 14.  
sēdulitās, 24.

*Aen. I.*

pietās,\* 10.

*Aen. II.*

cōnsanguinitās, 86.

*Aen. V.*

iuventās, 398.

**83.** The suffix *ies*, *tiēs*, is sometimes found as an equivalent of *ia*, *tia*, some nouns even having both first and fifth declension forms. *E.g.* *aciēs*, *B.G. I. 22*; *plānitiēs*, *I. 43*; *sēgnitiēs*, *Aen. II. 374*; *cānitiēs*, *VI. 300*; *pauperiēs*, *VI. 437*.

## ADJECTIVES

### A. DERIVED FROM VERBS

#### **bundus, (c)undus**

**84.** Adjectives ending in *bundus* and *cundus* have nearly the same force as present participles, describing a state or condition as continuing. These endings are added to verb stems. English loan words are often found nearly or quite the same as the Latin bases, *e.g. moribund, fecund, jocund, second.*

**85. MODEL.** *moribundus* = *mori* (stem of *morior, die*) + *bundus* (describing a condition as continuing) = in a dying condition, *i.e. dying.*

**86.** *B. G. I.*

*secundus*, 14.

*iracundus*, 31.

*Cat. I.*

*iucundus*, 15.

*Aen. IV.*

*moribundus*, 323.

*furibundus*, 646.

*Aen. VI.*

*fecundus*, 598.

#### **ilis, bilis, tilis**

**87.** Adjectives ending in *ilis*, *bilis*, and *tilis* denote a capability, generally passive. These endings are added to verb stems. The euphonic changes occurring when *tilis* is added are the same as those found in the supine (*cf. §§ 12, 13*). The English equivalent is *-ble, -able, -ible*.

**88. MODELS.** *facilis* = *fac* (stem of *faciō, do*) + *ilis* (denoting passive capability) = capable of being done, “do-able,” *i.e. easy.*

fūsilis (changed for euphony from fūtilis = fūd (stem of fundō, *pour*) + tilis (denoting passive capability) "pourable," *i.e. melted, fused*).

fertilis = fer (stem of fero, *bear*) + tilis (denoting ACTIVE capability) = capable of bearing or producing, *i.e. fertile, productive*.

89. B. G. I.

nōbilis, 2.

facilis, 2.

(in-)crēdibilis, 12.

B. G. III.

mōbilis, 10.

B. G. IV.

ūtilis, 7.

B. G. V.

fūsilis, 43.

Cat. I.

horribilis, 11.

Cat. IV.

tolerābilis, 16.

Pomp.

fertilis, 14.

(in-)numerābilis,

33.

Aen. I.

stabilis, 73.

miserābilis, 111.

habilis, 318.

mīrābilis, 439.

Aen. II.

lāmentābilis, 4.

violābilis, 154.

(in-)ēluctābilis,  
324.

memorābilis, 583.

Aen. III.

textilis, 485.

spirābilis, 600.

affābilis, 621.

(il-)laetābilis, 707.

Aen. IV.

(in-)superābilis,  
40.

trāctābilis, 53.

volātilis, 71.

terribilis, 465.

mūtābilis, 569.

Aen. V.

flexilis, 559.

(ir-)remeābilis,  
591.

(ex-)saturābilis,  
781.

Aen. VI.

(in-)extricābilis,  
27.

fissilis, 181.

venerābilis, 408.

sūtilis, 414.

(in-)amābilis, 438.

imitābilis, 590.

**āx**

**90.** The suffix **āx** is added to verb stems to describe a *tendency*, usually excessive. The English equivalent is the loan suffix *-acious*.

**91.** MODEL. **audāx** = aud (stem of *audeō*, *dare*) + **āx** (denoting tendency) = having a tendency to dare, *i.e.* *daring*, *bold*, *audacious*.

<b>92.</b> <i>B. G.</i> I.	<i>Aen.</i> I.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.
<b>audāx</b> , 15.	<b>procāx</b> , 536.	<b>tenāx</b> , 188.
<i>B. G.</i> II.	<i>Aen.</i> II.	<i>Aen.</i> V.
<b>ferāx</b> , 4.	<b>mendāx</b> , 80.	<b>sequāx</b> , 193.
<i>Cat.</i> I.	<b>edāx</b> , 758.	<b>fallāx</b> , 850.
<b>sagāx</b> , 19.		

**93.** So (c)ulus in *ridiculus*, *Arch.* 8, and *bibulus*, *Aen.* VI. 227.

**idus**

**94.** The suffix **idus** is added to verb stems to denote a state or settled condition. Very many of these adjectives have English loan words from their bases, and corresponding verbal nouns ending in *or* (see § 23).

**95.** MODEL. **timidus** = tim (stem of *timeō*, *fear*) + **idus** (denoting a settled condition—here, of mind) = being in a continual condition of fearing, *i.e.* *timid*.

<b>96.</b> <i>B. G.</i> I.	<i>B. G.</i> III.	<i>B. G.</i> IV.
<b>cupidus</b> , 2.	<b>languidus</b> , 5.	<b>frīgidus</b> ,* 1.
<b>timidus</b> , 39.		<b>āridus</b> , 24.

<i>B. G. V.</i>	tumidus, 142.	<i>Aen. IV.</i>
horridus,* 14.	horridus,* 296.	gravidus, 229.
<i>Cat. I.</i>	pallidus, 354.	turbidus, 245.
gelidus,* 31.	splendidus, 637.	liquidus, 526.
	<i>Aen. II.</i>	
<i>Cat. II.</i>	ūmidus, 8.	<i>Aen. V.</i>
nitidus, 22.	gelidus,* 120.	madidus, 179.
<i>Pomp.</i>	trepidus, 380.	candidus, 571.
avidus, 7.	frigidus,* 472.	vividus, 754.
	pavidus, 489.	<i>Aen. VI.</i>
<i>Aen. I.</i>	<i>Aen. III.</i>	ravidus, 80.
rapidus, 42.	tābidus, 137.	calidus, 218.
validus, 120.	lūcidus, 585.	sordidus, 301.
placidus, 127.	fluidus, 663.	lividus, 320.

## B. DERIVED FROM NOUNS

## ōsus

97. The suffix *ōsus* is added to the stems of nouns (often with weakened vowel) to denote fullness. The English equivalents are the loan suffixes *-ose* and *-ous*, or the Anglo-Saxon *-ful*.

98. MODEL. *periculōsus* = *pericul* (weakened stem of *periculum*, *danger*, *peril*) + *ōsus* (full of) = full of danger or peril, i.e. *dangerous*, *perilous*.

99. <i>B. G. I.</i>	<i>periculōsus</i> ,* 33.	<i>Cat. II.</i>
bellicōsus, <sup>1</sup> 10.	<i>Cat. I.</i>	flāgitiōsus, 8.
sēditiōsus, 17.	perniciōsus, 3.	ēbriōsus, 10.
cōpiōsus, 23.	furiōsus, 25.	invidiōsus, 15.
fructuōsus, 30.	ōtiōsus, 26.	sūmptuōsus, 20.

<sup>1</sup> Formed from *bellicus*, *warlike*, not *bellum*.

facinorōsus, 22.	<i>Aen.</i> I.	piscōsus, 255.
īnsidiōsus, 28.	maculōsus, 323.	harēnōsus, 257.
	nimbōsus, 535.	annōsus, 441.
<i>Cat.</i> III.		
studiōsus, 10.	<i>Aen.</i> II.	<i>Aen.</i> V.
periculōsus,* 16.	līmōsus, 135.	latebrōsus, 214.
	<i>Aen.</i> III.	frondōsus, 252.
<i>Cat.</i> IV.	nemorōsus, 270.	onerōsus, 352.
exitiōsus, 6.	lapidōsus, 649.	tenebrōsus, 839.
	undōsus, 693.	
<i>Pomp.</i>	palmōsus, 705.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
iniūriōsus, 11.		spūmōsus, 174.
religiōsus, 23.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.	ventōsus, 335.
labōriōsus, 70.	aquōsus, 52.	rīmōsus, 414.

### 100. Similarly, (u)lentus.

<i>Cat.</i> II.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.
turbulentus, 21	pulverulentus, 155.
<i>Aen.</i> I.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
opulentus, 447.	violentus, 356.

### tus

**101.** Tus and ātus are added to the stems of nouns and mean "provided with."

**102.** It will be noted that this suffix is the same as that of the perfect passive participle, but is added to noun instead of verb stems. The same is often true of the corresponding English suffix *-ed*; *e.g.* *honored, weighted, winged*, etc.

**103. MODEL.** *barbātus* = *barba* (stem of *barba*, *beard*) + *tus* (provided with) = provided with a beard, *i.e.* *bearded*.

<b>104. B. G. I.</b>	<i>manicātus</i> , 22.	<i>crīnītus</i> , 740.
<i>iūstus</i> ,* 43.	<i>togātus</i> , 28.	<i>aurātus</i> , 741.
<i>honestus</i> ,* 53.	<i>Cat. IV.</i>	<i>Aen. II.</i>
<i>B. G. II.</i>	<i>purpurātus</i> , 12.	<i>aerātus</i> , 481.
<i>molestus</i> , 1.	<i>Arch.</i>	<i>vetustus</i> , 713.
<i>B. G. IV.</i>	<i>litterātus</i> , 3.	<i>Aen. III.</i>
<i>ephippiātus</i> , 2.	<i>praetextātus</i> , 5.	<i>pīctūrātus</i> , 483.
<i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>foederātus</i> , 7.	<i>turrītus</i> , 536.
<i>iūstus</i> ,* 17.	<i>modestus</i> , 9	<i>Aen. IV.</i>
<i>honestus</i> ,* 21.	<i>Aen. I.</i>	<i>ālātus</i> , 259.
<i>fūnestus</i> , 24.	<i>onustus</i> , 289.	<i>stellātus</i> , 261.
<i>Cat. II.</i>	<i>cristātus</i> , 468.	<i>Aen. V.</i>
<i>rōbustus</i> , 20.	<i>lūnātus</i> , 490.	<i>ferrātus</i> , 208.
<i>barbātus</i> , 22.	<i>bācātus</i> , 655.	

## eus

**105.** The suffix *eus*, when added to the names of materials, may signify "made of"; otherwise it means "characteristic of," or "becoming." The English suffix *-y* is often its equivalent, *e.g.* *silvery*, *rosy*, *grassy*, etc.

**106. MODELS.** *ferreus* = *ferr* (weakened stem of *ferrum*, *iron*) + *eus* (made of) = made of iron, *i.e.* *iron*, adj.

*virgineus* = *virgin* (stem of *virgō*, *maiden*) + *eus* (characteristic of, becoming) = characteristic of, or becoming, a maiden, *i.e.* *maiden*, adj., *maidenly*.

<b>107. B. G. I.</b>	<i>B. G. III.</i>	<i>Cat. I.</i>
<i>ōnsanguineus</i> , 11.	<i>ferreus</i> , 13.	<i>argenteus</i> , 24.

<i>Aen. I.</i>	<i>pīneus</i> , 258.	<i>Aen. V.</i>
<i>arboreus</i> , 190.	<i>spūneus</i> , 419.	<i>pōpuleus</i> , 134.
<i>frondeus</i> , 191.	<i>fēmineus</i> , 488.	<i>pūniceus</i> , 269.
<i>purpureus</i> , 337.	<i>Aen. III.</i>	<i>grāmineus</i> , 287.
<i>roseus</i> , 402.		<i>līneus</i> , 510.
<i>flōreus</i> , 430.	<i>corneus</i> , 22.	<i>Aen. VI.</i>
<i>āereus</i> , 448.	<i>lītoreus</i> , 390.	<i>fraxineus</i> , 181.
<i>niveus</i> , 469.	<i>piceus</i> , 573.	<i>scrūpeus</i> , 238.
<i>aureus</i> , 492.	<i>sīdereus</i> , 586.	<i>vīpereus</i> , 281.
<i>croceus</i> , 649.	<i>Aen. IV.</i>	<i>ferrūgineus</i> , 303.
<i>Aen. II.</i>		<i>myrteus</i> , 443.
<i>virgineus</i> , 168.	<i>īgneus</i> , 352.	<i>fūmeus</i> , 593.
<i>sanguineus</i> , 207.	<i>marmoreus</i> , 392.	<i>corporeus</i> , 737.
<i>squāneus</i> , 218.	<i>fūnereus</i> , 507.	<i>pampineus</i> , 804.
<i>stuppeus</i> , 236.	<i>fulmineus</i> , 580.	<i>corneus</i> , 894.

### Pertaining to or Belonging to

**108.** The following suffixes, signifying *pertaining to* or *belonging to*, are added to the stems of nouns or other adjectives: *nus*, *ānus*, *āneus*, *ēnus*, *īnus*; *āris*, *ālis*, *ēlis*, *īlis*, *īlis*, *ūlis*; *ius*, *ārius*, (*i*)*cius*; *ter*, *tris*, *ester*, *estris*, *estis*; *ēnsis*; (*i*)*cus*; (*i*)*timus*; (*t*)*ivus*; and to the stems of proper nouns, besides many of the above: *aeus*, *ēus*, *ēius*, *ōus*, (*i*)*acus*, *issus*.

**109. MODEL.** *patrius* = *patr* (stem of *pater*, *father*) + *ius* (*pertaining to* or *belonging to*) = *pertaining* or *belonging to* a father; *i.e. fatherly, father's, ancestral*, etc.

**110.** The feminine of adjectives ending in *ius* is often used for the name of a country; *e.g. Gallia, Ītalia*; the word *terra* being understood. So *patria, fatherland*, and perhaps *barbaria, foreign country*.



111. *Ānus, īnus, aeus, and ēnsis* are often attached to names of *places*.

112. *B. G. I.*

Gallia, 1.  
cotidiānus, 1.  
Aquitānia, 1.  
Hispania, 1.  
finitimus, 2.  
Rōmānus, 3.  
cibārius, 5.  
frūmentārius, 10.  
Italia, 10.  
necessārius, 11.  
pūblicus, 12.  
Cassiānus, 13.  
aliēnus, 15.  
familiāris, 18.  
equester, 18.  
frāternus, 20.  
militāris, 21.  
Gallicus, 22.  
veterānus, 24.  
stīpendiārius, 30.  
crūdēlis, 31.  
temerārius, 31.  
servilis, 40.  
praetōrius, 40.  
legiōnārius, 42.  
terrēnus, 43.  
ālārius, 51.

*B. G. II.*

Brittānia, 4.  
liberālis, 5.  
sagittārius, 7.  
oppidānus, 7.  
domesticus,\* 10.  
patrius,\* 15.  
pedester, 17.  
aequālis, 18.  
contrārius, 18.  
silvestris, 18.  
singulāris,\* 24.  
aestuārius, 28.  
dīvinus,\* 31.  
maritimus, 33.

*B. G. III.*

Nervicus, 5.  
nauticus, 8.  
pedālis, 13.  
mūrālis, 14.  
Veneticus, 18.  
nāvālis,\* 19.  
aerārius,\* 21.  
auxiliāris, 25.

*B. G. IV.*

hūmānus,\* 3.  
humilis, 3.

## Germānia, 4.

Germānicus, 16.  
sēsquipedālis, 17.  
fidēlis, 21.  
onerārius, 22.  
essedārius, 23.  
speculātōrius, 26.

*B. G. V.*

actuārius, 1.  
vectōrius, 8.  
meridiānus, 8.  
mediterrāneus, 12.  
voluntārius, 56.

*Cat. I.*

cōsulāris, 4.  
nefārius, 6.  
falcārius, 8.  
Manliānus, 10.  
domesticus,\* 13.  
Ianuārius, 15.  
patrius,\* 17.  
rēgius, 30.  
urbānus, 32.

*Cat. II.*

capitālis, 3.  
Gallicānus, 5.  
agrestis, 5.

rūsticus, 5.  
 sicārius, 7.  
 gladiātōrius, 9.  
 hūmānus,\* 10.  
 Faesulānus, 14.  
 Massiliēnsis, 16.  
 auctiōnārius, 18.  
 vicīnus, 21.  
 tālāris, 22.  
 aerārius,\* 25.  
 patricius, 26.

*Cat. III.*

Sibyllīnus, 9.  
 fātālis, 9.  
 libertīnus, 14.  
 singulāris,\* 15.  
 castrēnsis, 17.  
 lupīnus, 19.  
 cīvīlis, 19.

*Cat. IV.*

curūlis, 2.  
 agrārius, 4.  
 populāris, 9.  
 Vestālis, 12.  
 prōvinciālis, 23.

*Pomp.*

forēnsis, 2.  
 Mithridāticus, 7.  
 Bosporānus, 9.  
 Sertōriānus, 10.  
 Hispāniēnsis, 10.

divīnus,\* 10.  
 nāviculārius, 11.  
 Graecius, 11.  
 hostīlis, 13.  
 pecuārius, 15.  
 publicānus, 16.  
 Asiāticus, 19.  
 Cŷzicēnus, 20.  
 avītus, 21.  
 rēgālis, 24.  
 Africānus, 28.  
 nāvālis,\* 28.  
 imperātōrius, 29.  
 Ōstiēnsis, 33.  
 Tiberīnus, 33.  
 tempestīvus, 34.  
 Crētēnsis, 35.  
 trānsmarīnus, 53.  
 Athēniēnsis, 54.  
 Karthāginiēnsis,  
 54.

Pūnicus, 60.  
 senātōrius, 61.

*Arch.*

lēgitimus, 3.  
 puerīlis, 4.  
 Tarentīnus, 5.  
 Rēgīnus, 5.  
 Neāpolitānus, 5.  
 Hēraclīēnsis, 8.  
 Locrēnsis, 10.

scaenicus, 10.  
 Colophōnius, 19.  
 Salamīnius, 19.  
 Smyrnaeus, 19.  
 Cimbricus, 19.  
 Rudīnus, 22.  
 Mytilēnaeus, 24.  
 alternus, 24.  
 iūdicīālis, 32.

*Aen. I.*

Lāvīnius, 2.  
 Latīnus, 6.  
 caelestis, 11.  
 Tyrius, 12.  
 Trōiānus, 19.  
 Sātūrnīus, 23.  
 Aeolius, 52.  
 Īliacus, 97.  
 Trōius, 119.  
 Cereālis, 177.  
 Scyllaeus, 200.  
 Cyclōpius, 201.  
 aēnus, 213.  
 ferīnus, 215.  
 Hectoreus, 273.  
 Māvortius, 276.  
 hostile, 313.  
 Spartānus, 316.  
 Threīssa, 316.  
 mortālis, 328.  
 Lybicus, 339.

taurīnus, 368.  
 annālis, 373.  
 vitālis, 388.  
 aetherius, 394.  
 Sabaeus, 416.  
 Sīdōnius, 446.  
 Dardanius, 494.  
 Parius, 593.  
 Phrygius, 618.  
 Argīvus, 650.  
 Typhōius, 665.  
 Phoenissus, 670.  
 fūnālis, 727.

*Aen.* II.

Teucrius, 26.  
 Dōricus, 27.  
 exitiālis, 31.  
 acernus, 112.  
 Trītōnius, 171.  
 Lārissaeus, 197.  
 montānus, 305.  
 Priamēius, 403.  
 Achāicus, 462.  
 barbaricus, 504.  
 iuvenālis, 518.  
 Neptūnius, 625.  
 Idaeus, 696.  
 Hesperius, 781.

*Aen.* III.

Diōnaeus, 19.  
 Geticus, 35.

Agamemnonius, 54.  
 Pergameus, 110.  
 Corybantius, 111.  
 Gnōsius, 115.  
 Crētaeus, 117.  
 paternus, 121.  
 Dictaeus, 171.  
 Phīnēius, 212.  
 Stygius, 215.  
 Lāertius, 272.  
 glaciālis, 285.  
 āerius, 291.  
 Achillēus, 326.  
 Lēdaeus, 328.  
 Chāonius, 334.  
 virilis, 342.  
 Ausonius, 385.  
 Aeaeus, 386.  
 Nārycius, 399.  
 Lyctius, 401.  
 Cūmaeus, 441.  
 Dōdōnaeus, 466.  
 Eurōus, 533.  
 nivālis, 538.  
 Herculeus, 551.  
 Phoebēus, 637.  
 Gelōus, 701.  
 Lilybaeus, 706.

*Aen.* IV.

iugālis, 16.  
 Crēsīus, 70.

lētālis, 73.  
 dōtālis, 104.  
 māternus, 144.  
 fūrtivus, 171.  
 Maeonius, 216.  
 Cyllēnius, 258.  
 uxōrius, 266.  
 Grŷnēus, 345.  
 fluviālis, 635.  
 anilis, 641.

*Aen.* V.

Tegeaeus, 299.  
 Bebrycius, 373.  
 Thrācius, 536.  
 Tmarius, 620.  
 Rhoetēius, 646.  
 Erycīnus, 759.  
 Anchīsēus, 761.  
 Lēthaeus, 854.

*Aen.* VI.

Eubōicus, 2.  
 Dēlius, 12.  
 Minōius, 14.  
 Chalcidicus, 17.  
 Thrēicius, 120.  
 brūmālis, 205.  
 Tartareus, 295.  
 Marpēsīus, 471.  
 Tītānius, 580.  
 geniālis, 603.  
 eburnus, 647.

noxius, 731.	Berecyntius, 784.	Alpīnus, 830.
Albānus, 763.	Maeōtius, 799.	Eōus, 831.

**113.** The suffixes (t)ernus, (t)urnus, and (t)īnus are added to words denoting time or place. *E.g.* **repentīnus**, *B. G.* I. 13; **prīstinus**, I. 13; **diūturnus**, I. 14; **diurnus**, I. 38; **annōtinus**, V. 8; **perendinus**, V. 30; **diūtinus**, V. 52; **nocturnus**, *Cat.* I. 1; **intestīnus**, I. 5; **aeternus**, I. 33; **hesternus**, II. 6; **externus**, II. 11; **hodiernus**, III. 1; **īnfernus**, *Aen.* III. 386; **crāstinus**, IV. 118.

**114.** The suffixes īvus and icius are sometimes added to perfect passive participles used substantively. *E.g.* **captīvus**, *B. G.* I. 22; **fugitīvus**, I. 23; **dēditicius**, I. 27; **adventicius**, *Pomp.* 24.

## VERBS

### A. VERBS DERIVED FROM NOUNS OR ADJECTIVES

**115.** Verbs derived from nouns or adjectives are called *denominative verbs*.

#### I. *Denominative Verbs of the First Conjugation*

**116.** Denominative verbs of the first conjugation are *apparently* formed by adding the endings of verbs of the first conjugation to the bases of nouns or adjectives.

“Denominatives were formed from noun stems by means of a suffix *-yo-* and *-ye-*. The *y* disappeared between vowels, and, in most forms, the vowels then contracted.” — HALE AND BUCK.

**117.** English denominative verbs are very often the same in form as nouns and adjectives; *e.g. to war, to winter, to bare, to open, etc.*

**118. MODEL.** bellō = bell (base of bellum, war), + ō, āre (ending of a verb of the first conjugation) = *to war, to make war.*

<b>119. B. G. I.</b>	pācō, 6.	aequō,* 25.
vagor, 2.	nūntiō, 7.	pūgnō, 25.
bellō, 2.	mātūrō, 7.	vulnerō, 26.
arbitror,* 2.	temperō, 7.	moror, 26.
probō, 3.	hiemō, 9.	occultō, 27.
conciliō, 3.	vāstō, 11.	ignōrō,* 27.
iūrō, 3.	iūdicō, 12.	grātulor, 30.
spērō, 3.	cūrō, 13.	labōrō, 31.
damnō,* 4.	glōrior, 14.	comparō, 31.
prīvō, 5.	dubitō, 17.	mīror,* 32.
portō, 5.	superō, 17.	invītō, 35.
	vocō,* 19.	gravō, 35.

exercitō, 36.  
 miseror,\* 39.  
 armō, 40.  
 simulō,\* 44.  
 (re-)mūneror, 44.  
 dōnō,\* 47.  
 speculor, 47.  
 (de-)clārō, 50.  
 necō, 53.

*B. G. II.*

sollicitō,\* 1.  
 nūdō, 6.  
 perīclitor, 8.  
 praedor, 17.  
 intrō,\* 17.  
 nōminō,\* 18.  
 proelior, 23.  
 laxo,\* 25.  
 tardō,\* 25.  
 dominor,\* 31.

*B. G. III.*

vindicō,\* 16.

*B. G. IV.*

frūmentor, 9.  
 praecipitō,\* 15.  
 liberō,\* 19.  
 auxilior, 29.  
 duplicō, 36.

*B. G. V.*

onerō,\* 1.  
 spoliō,\* 6.  
 rēmigō, 8.  
 exāminō, 12.  
 pābulor, 17.  
 rēgnō,\* 25.  
 levō,\* 27.  
 trepidō, 33.  
 publicō, 56.

*Cat. I.*

ignōrō,\* 1.  
 arbitror,\* 1.  
 notō, 2.  
 māchinor, 2.  
 obscurō, 6.  
 vigilō, 8.  
 liberō,\* 9.  
 firmō, 10.  
 salūtō, 10.  
 insidior, 11.  
 vocō,\* 12.  
 cumulō, 14.  
 vindicō,\* 14.  
 initiō, 16.  
 scelerō, 23.  
 veneror, 24.  
 bacchor, 26.  
 nōminō,\* 27.  
 māctō,\* 27.

multō, 28.  
 honestō, 29.

*Cat. II.*

anhelō, 1.  
 laetor, 2.  
 triumphō, 3.  
 comitor,\* 4.  
 fortunō, 7.  
 levō,\* 7.  
 debilitō, 10.  
 spoliō,\* 14.  
 precor,\* 29.

*Cat. III.*

sollicitō,\* 4.  
 loco,\* 20.  
 celebrō, 23.  
 terminō, 26.

*Cat. IV.*

lāmentor, 4.  
 damnō,\* 5.  
 (dis-)sēminō, 6.  
 rēgnō,\* 12.  
 frequentō, 15.  
 fundō, 19.

*Pomp.*

simulō,\* 9.  
 negōtiō, 18.  
 tardō,\* 22.  
 mīror,\* 39.

hībernō, 39.  
 minor,\* 58.  
 locuplētō, 67.  
 tēstor,\* 70.

*Arch.*

dōnō,\* 5.  
 infirmō, 8.  
 crīminor, 11.  
 pernoctō, 16.  
 peregrīnor, 16.  
 rūsticor, 16.  
 vāllō, 21.  
 decorō, 22.  
 penetrō, 23.  
 sonō,\* 26.

*Aen. I.*

memorō, 8.  
 iaculor, 42.  
 flammō, 50.  
 lūctor, 53.  
 frēnō, 54.  
 indīgnor, 55.  
 fugō, 143.  
 ministrō, 150.  
 minor,\* 162.  
 aequō,\* 193.  
 onerō,\* 195.  
 sonō,\* 200.  
 dūrō, 207.  
 locō,\* 213.

serēnō, 255.  
 dominor,\* 285.  
 cavō, 310.  
 comitor,\* 312.  
 crīspō, 313.  
 mōnstrō, 321.  
 spūmō, 324.  
 dīgnor, 335.  
 iugō, 345.  
 celerō, 357.  
 mercor, 367.  
 turbō, 395.  
 lūstrō, 453.  
 volgō, 457.  
 lacrimō, 459.  
 glomerō, 500.  
 aptō, 552.  
 miseror,\* 597  
 sociō, 600.  
 caelō, 640.  
 sacrō, 681.  
 corōnō, 724.

*Aen. II.*

praecipitō,\* 9.  
 terebrō, 38.  
 fabricō, 46.  
 foedō, 55.  
 piō, 140.  
 tēstor,\* 155.  
 māctō, 202.  
 vėlō, 249.

laxō,\* 259.  
 fēstīnō, 373.  
 sīgnō, 423.  
 ululō, 488.  
 satiō, 587.  
 culpō, 602.  
 hebetō, 605.  
 cālīgō, 606.  
 undō, 609.  
 fūmō, 698.  
 propinquō, 730.

*Aen. III.*

maculō, 29.  
 secundō, 36.  
 lacerō, 41.  
 operor, 136.  
 precor,\* 144.  
 intrō,\* 219.  
 epulor, 224.  
 asperō, 285.  
 lentō, 384.  
 verberō, 423.  
 umbrō, 508.  
 curvō, 533.  
 rōrō, 567.  
 stāgnō, 698.

*Aen. IV.*

spatior, 62.  
 nigrō, 120.  
 nōdō, 138.

aggerō, 197.	generō, 61.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
novō, 260.	sulcō, 158.	incestō, 150.
alternō, 287.	lēvō, 306.	humō, 161.
stimulō, 302.	viridor, 388.	opācō, 195.
fraudō, 355.	lībrō, 479.	sēminō, 206.
grātor, 478.	saturō, 608.	stabulō, 286.
siccō, 687.	coruscō, 642.	medicō, 420.
	anhēlō, 739.	frūstror, 493.
<i>Aen.</i> V.	fūror, 845.	rīmor, 599.
oblīquō, 16.	sopōrō, 855.	odōrō, 658.
honōrō, 50.		temerō, 840.

## II. Denominative Verbs of the Second Conjugation

**120.** Denominative verbs of the second conjugation are formed by adding the endings of the second conjugation to the stems of nouns or adjectives. *These verbs are regularly intransitive.*

**121. MODEL.** flōreō = flōr (base of flōs, flōris, *flower*) + eō, ēre (ending of verb of the second conjugation, intransitive) = *to flower, to be in flower, bloom, flourish.*

<b>122. B. G. I.</b>	<i>Aen.</i> IV.	frīgeō, 396.
flōreō, 30.	flāveō, 590.	cāneō, 416.
<i>Aen.</i> II.		lūceō, 554.
misereō(r), 143.	<i>Aen.</i> V.	
<i>Aen.</i> III.	salveō, 80.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
frondeō, 25.	hebeō, 396.	vireō, 206.

## III. Denominative Verbs of the Third Conjugation

**123.** Denominative verbs of the third conjugation are regularly those derived from nouns of the fourth declension,



whose stems end in *u*, whence these verbs regularly end in *uō*, *uere*. *Minuō* is formed by analogy from *minus*.

**124.** MODEL. *metuō* = *metu* (stem of *metus*, *fear*) + *ō*, *ere* (ending of verb of the third conjugation) = *to fear*.

<b>125.</b> <i>B. G. I.</i>	<i>Pomp.</i>	<i>Aen. IV.</i>
<i>statuō</i> , 11.	<i>tribuō</i> , 2.	<i>fluctuō</i> , 532.
<i>minuō</i> , 20.	<i>Aen. I.</i>	
	<i>acuō</i> , 45.	<i>Aen. VI.</i>
<i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>Aen. II.</i>	<i>aestuō</i> , 297.
<i>metuō</i> , 13.	<i>sinuō</i> , 208.	

#### IV. *Denominative Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation*

**126.** Denominative verbs of the fourth conjugation are derived largely from nouns and adjectives of the third declension, usually those having *i* stems; but there are also many from nouns and adjectives of other declensions.

**127.** MODEL. *finiō* = *fin(i)* (stem of *finis*, *end*) + *iō*, *ire* (ending of a verb of the fourth conjugation) = *to end, limit, bound*.

<b>128.</b> <i>B. G. I.</i>	<i>B. G. V.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>
<i>potior</i> , 2.	<i>vestiō</i> , 14.	<i>poliō</i> , 30.
<i>largior</i> , 18.	<i>Cat. I.</i>	
<i>mūniō</i> , 24.	<i>mōlior</i> , 5.	<i>Aen. I.</i>
	<i>cūstōdiō</i> , 6.	<i>molliō</i> , 57.
<i>B. G. III.</i>	<i>serviō</i> , 23.	<i>gradior</i> , 312.
<i>partior</i> , 10.	<i>Cat. III.</i>	<i>ōrdior</i> , 325.
<i>saeviō</i> , 13.	<i>pūniō</i> , 15.	<i>lēniō</i> , 451.
	<i>Cat. IV.</i>	
<i>B. G. IV.</i>	<i>stabiliō</i> , 12.	<i>Aen. II.</i>
<i>fīniō</i> , 16.	<i>saepiō</i> , 23	<i>sortior</i> , 18.

## B. VERBS DERIVED FROM OTHER VERBS

I. *Inceptive Verbs*

**129.** Inceptive verbs are formed by adding *scō* to the stems of other verbs, and denote the act or state as *beginning*.

**130.** MODEL. *timēscō* = *timē* (stem of *timeō*, *be afraid of*) + *scō* (ending of an inceptive verb) = *begin to be afraid of, become afraid of*.

**131.** Many such verbs, however, do not have such a force, or at least do not show it clearly. In the following, the suffix was used to form the present stem before any such distinctive meaning had become attached to it: *crēscō*, *dīscō*, *pāscō*, *pōscō*. Some, like *ulcīscor*, have no kindred simpler form in use. In others, the exact inceptive force is hard to explain, *e.g.* *scīscō* and its compounds.

**132.** Since (for example) from *clārus*, *clear*, there was formed the denominative verb *clāreō*, *to be clear* (§ 120), and from this the inceptive verb *clārēscō*, *to become clear*, the endings *āscō*, *ēscō* and *īscō* came to be added directly to noun and adjective *bases*, apparently without regard to the stem vowel of the word itself. *E.g.* *crēbrēscō*, from *crēber* (stem *crēbro/a*).

<b>133.</b> <i>B. G. I.</i>	<i>ad-olēscō</i> , 47.	<i>B. G. IV.</i>
<i>proficīscor</i> , 3.	<i>nancīscor</i> , 53.	<i>re-mollēscō</i> , 2.
<i>cōn-scīscō</i> , 4.	<i>B. G. II.</i>	<i>dē-litēscō</i> , 32.
<i>ā-scīscō</i> , 5.	<i>in-veterāscō</i> , 1.	<i>B. G. V.</i>
<i>ulcīscor</i> , 12.	<i>nāscor</i> , 13.	<i>ex-ardēscō</i> , 4.
<i>re-minīscor</i> , 13.	<i>re-languēscō</i> , 15.	<i>ad-haerēscō</i> , 48.
<i>ob-livīscor</i> , 14.	<i>B. G. III.</i>	
<i>cōn-suēscō</i> , 14.	<i>ex-timēscō</i> , 13.	
<i>re-scīscō</i> , 28.		
<i>in-nāscor</i> , 41.		

<i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>	<i>rārēscō</i> , 411.
hebēscō, 4.	<i>irāscor</i> , 37.	<i>pūbēscō</i> , 491.
ob-livīscor, 6.		<i>rubēscō</i> , 521.
pacīscor, 17.	<i>Aen. I.</i>	<i>crēbrēscō</i> , 530.
per-timēscō, 14.	de-hīscō, 106.	<i>suēscō</i> , 541.
quiēscō, 21.	fatīscō, 123.	<i>tremēscō</i> , 648.
con-cupīscō, 25.	mītēscō, 291.	<i>con-trimēscō</i> , 673.
in-gravēscō, 31.	ob-stipēscō,* 513.	<i>Aen. IV.</i>
tabēscō, 6.	ārdēscō, 713.	<i>ē-vānēscō</i> , 278.
ad-ipīscor, 19.		<i>ob-mūtēscō</i> , 279.
<i>Cat. III.</i>	<i>Aen. II.</i>	<i>nigrēscō</i> , 454.
ad-vesperāscō, 5.	<i>miserēscō</i> , 145.	<i>albēscō</i> , 586.
dī-lūcēscō, 6.	<i>horrēscō</i> , 204.	<i>Aen. V.</i>
con-ticēscō, 10.	dē-clārēscō, 301.	<i>nitēscō</i> , 135.
ob-stipēscō,* 13.	<i>patēscō</i> , 309.	<i>madēscō</i> , 697.
per-horrēscō, 12.	<i>Aen. III.</i>	
<i>Pomp.</i>	dē-rigēscō, 260.	<i>Aen. VI.</i>
con-quiēscō, 15.	<i>hīscō</i> , 314.	<i>frondēscō</i> , 144.

## II. *Intensive and Frequentative Verbs*

**134.** Many verbs have formed from them a secondary verb of the first conjugation, called an intensive verb, which primarily denoted repeated or energetic action. Such verbs, however, in many cases came to be used simply as stronger forms of the simple verbs, with little or no difference in meaning.

**135.** These verbs are formed by adding *tō*, *tāre* to the stem, thus showing the same euphonic changes as the supine stem (cf. § 12); but the final *ā* of the stem of a verb of the

first conjugation is weakened to *i*, so that these verbs end in *itō* (not *ātō*). Similarly *agitō* and its compound *cōgitō*, and *fluitō*.

**136. MODELS.** *iactō*=*iac* (stem of *iaciō*, *throw*)+*tō*, *tāre* (ending of an intensive verb) = *toss*.

*cursō*, changed for euphony from *currētō*, = *curr* (stem of *currō*, *run*)+*tō*, *tāre* (ending of intensive verb) = *run about*.

*volitō* = *voli* (weakened stem of *volō*, *volāre*, *fly*) + *tō*, *tāre* (ending of intensive verb) = *flit*.

**137.** In many cases where the original frequentative force had been lost through common use, a *double* frequentative was formed. *E.g.* *canō*, *sing*, *cantō*, *sing*, *cantitō*, *sing over and over*, *keep singing*.

**138. B. G. I.**

*spectō*, 1.

*temptō* (*tentō*), 14.

*vexō*, 14.

*iactō*,\* 18.

*cōgitō*,\* 33.

*versō*(*r*), 48.

(*prō*-)*pulsō*, 49.

**B. G. II.**

*sustentō*, 6.

*increpitō*, 15.

**B. G. IV.**

*ventitō*, 3.

*citō*, 10.

**B. G. V.**

*territō*, 7.

*clāmitō*, 7.

*cōfliktō*, 35.

*ostentō*,\* 41.

*cōsultō*, 53.

**Cat. I.**

*iactō*,\* 1.

*cōgitō*,\* 8.

*habitō*,\* 19.

**Cat. II.**

*minitor*, 1.

*volitō*,\* 5.

*certō*, 11.

*haesitō*, 13.

*dictitō*, 16.

*saltō*, 22.

*cantō*, 22.

*trāctō*, 29.

**Cat. IV.**

*prōlātō*, 6.

**Pomp.**

*tūtōr*, 14.

*pēnsitō*, 16.

*agitō*,\* 26.

<i>Aen.</i> I.	pavitō, 107.	natō, 625.
volūtō, 50.	agitō,* 421.	pressō, 642.
intentō, 90.	prēnsō, 444.	ostentō,* 703.
gestō, 336.	lapsō, 551.	
raptō, 483.	mūtō, 629.	<i>Aen.</i> V.
quassō, 551.		nīxor, 279.
cessō, 672.	<i>Aen.</i> III.	(ad-)ventō, 328.
rogitō, 750.	habitō, 106.	fluitō, 867.
	volitō,* 450.	
<i>Aen.</i> II.	captō, 514.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
scītor, 105.	pulsō, 555.	vectō, 391.

**139.** Note as being of the same nature cōnspicor, āri, *B. G.* I. 25 ; sūsPICor, āri, I. 44; and cōnsector, āri, II. 15 ; quaesō, ere, *Cat.* I. 27 ; and vīsō, ere, *Pomp.* 40.

## ADVERBS

**140.** Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by the following rules.

**141.** Most adjectives of the first and second declension (thus including superlatives) form a corresponding adverb by adding *ē* to their bases; *e.g.* *lātus*, a, um, adverb *lātē*; *lātissimus*, a, um, adverb *lātissimē*.

**142.** Most adjectives of the third declension having two or three endings in the nominative singular form a corresponding adverb by adding *iter* to their bases; *e.g.* *fortis*, e, adverb *fortiter*; *ācer*, *ācris*, *ācre*, adverb *ācriter*.

**143.** Most adjectives of the third declension having one ending in the nominative singular form a corresponding adverb by adding *ter* to their bases, a final *t* of the base being dropped; *e.g.* *potēns*, *potentis*, adverb *potenter*.

**144.** Comparative adjectives (and some others) use the neuter singular accusative as the corresponding adverb, this being really the *adverbial accusative*; *e.g.* *longior*, *longius*, adverb *longius*; *facilis*, adverb *facile*; *multus*, *plūs*, *plūrimus*, adverb *multum*, *plūs*, *plūrimum*.

**145.** In addition to these, the following adverbial suffixes are found.

*Tim* is added to verb stems, presenting the same form as if *im* were added to the supine stem (cf. § 12). Similarly (*ā*)*tim* is added to the bases of nouns or adjectives, where it may have the distributive force; *e.g.* *paulātim*, *little by little*;

*singilātīm*, *one by one*, etc. Tus is added to the bases or weakened stems of adjectives or nouns, and to particles.

**146.** MODEL. *fūrtīm* = *fūr* (base of *fūr*, *thief*) + *tīm* (suffix for forming adverb) = *like a thief, thievishly, furtively*.

**147.** *B. G. I.*

*praesertīm*, 16.  
*sēparātīm*, 19.  
*nōminātīm*, 29.  
*paulātīm*, 33.  
*generātīm*, 51.  
*statīm*, 53.

*B. G. III.*

*singillātīm*, 2.

*Aen. II.*

*fūrtīm*, 18.  
*certātīm*, 628.

**148.** *B. G. II.*

*antīquitus*, 4.  
*intrōrsus*, 18.

*Cat. I.*

*penitus*, 27.

*Cat. II.*

*intus*, 11.

*Cat. III.*

*dīvīnitus*, 22.

*Aen. VI.*

*funditus*, 736.

## COMPOUNDS

**149.** Compounds are formed by combining elements from two words. In the combination various changes of the final vowel or the stem of the first word may occur, and a vowel may be added to consonant stems.

**150.** Compound nouns may consist of a particle and a noun, *e.g.* *neg-ōtium*; or a noun and a verb stem, *e.g.* *signi-fer*.

**151.** Compound adjectives may consist of a particle and an adjective, *e.g.* *per-pauci*; a particle and a noun, *e.g.* *dē-mēns*; an adjective and a noun, *e.g.* *miseri-cors*; or a noun and a verb stem, *e.g.* *honōri-ficus*.

**152.** Of compound verbs the second part is always a verb. The first part may be (*a*) a noun, *e.g.* *signi-ficō*; (*b*) a verb, *e.g.* *pate-faciō*; (*c*) an adjective, *e.g.* *ampli-ficō*; (*d*) an adverb, *e.g.* *mālō* (for *magis-volō*); (*e*) a preposition, forming the so-called compound verbs, *e.g.* *dē-mittō*.

**153.** Conjunctions and adverbs are compounded in various ways.

**154.** Compounds are formed in such various ways that no rules or models for describing the process of formation can be given. It is sufficient to state the two words, stems, or roots used, with their meanings.

NOTE. — It is not believed that it is profitable for all pupils to learn the formation of all the words given in the following list. The material has been provided however for all who desire to make a full study of the subject.



155. "*Prelim.*"

nōngentī.

septendecim.

trēdecim.

ūndecim.

*B. G. I.*

propterea, 1.

atque, 1.

quoque, 1.

etiam, 1.

septentriō, 1.

undique, 2.

possum, 2.

ducentī, 2.

duodecim, 5.

quadringentī, 5.

quisque, 5.

interea, 8.

sēdecim, 8.

itaque, 9.

interdum, 14.

satisfaciō, 14.

quīgentī, 15.

nōlō, 16.

antea,\* 17.

priusquam, 19.

quisquam, 19.

interpres, 19.

commonefaciō, 19.

postea, 21.

nisi, 22.

intervallum, 22.

postridiē, 23.

biduum, 23.

duodēvigintī, 23.

prīdiē, 23.

postquam, 24.

deinde, 25.

trīduum, 26.

quattuordecim, 29.

trecentī, 29.

tametsī, 30.

quīdam, 30.

posteaquam, 31.

quōminus, 31.

quicumque, 31.

velut, 32.

saepenumerō, 33.

uterque, 34.

praeterea, 34.

negōtium, 34.

quoniam, 35.

neglegō, 35.

quotannis, 36.

namque, 38.

sēscentī, 38.

aliquamdiū, 40.

plērusque, 40.

honōrificus, 43.

etsī, 46.

totidem, 48.

dēsuper, 52.

*B. G. II.*

sīgnificō, 7.

neuter, 9.

prōtinus,\* 9.

amplificō, 14.

quisquis, 17.

identidem, 18.

ūndecimus, 22.

duodecimus, 23.

sīgnifer, 25.

quīnam, 30.

quīvis, 31.

patefaciō,\* 32.

ūniversus,\* 33.

*B. G. III.*

aliquot, 1.

nāvigō, 8.

mālō,\* 8.

aedificō, 9.

rēmex, 9.

aliquantō, 13.

admodum, 13.

ubique, 16.

prōcōnsul, 20.

adhūc,\* 22.

deinceps, 29.

*B. G. IV.*

quamvis, 2.

quamquam, 3.

quoad, 11.

octingentī, 12.

īnsuper, 17.

bīpedālis, 17.

īnsuēfactus, 24.

*B. G. V.*

ideircō, 3.  
tripertitō, 10.  
dīmidius, 13.  
septingentī, 13.  
adeō,\* 27.  
quantusvīs, 28.  
proinde, 34.  
quispiam, 35.  
aquilifer, 37.  
fervefaciō, 43.

*Cat. I.*

particeps, 2.  
pontifex, 3.  
labefactō, 3.  
adeō,\* 5.  
adhūc,\* 6.  
ūniversus,\* 12.  
vacuefaciō, 14.  
nesciō, 15.  
mālō,\* 17.  
quisquis, 18.  
videlicet, 19.  
utinam, 22.  
tametsī, 22.  
numquam, 25.  
naufragus, 30.  
patefaciō,\* 32.

*Cat. II.*

māgnificus, 1.

profectō, 2.  
venēficus, 7.  
prūdēns, 10.  
obstupefaciō, 14.  
misericors, 16.  
anteā,\* 16.  
iocuplēs, 18.  
sacrōsanctus, 18.  
scīlicet, 19.  
amiciō, 22.  
antelūcānus, 22.  
mūniceps, 26.

*Cat. III.*

liquefaciō, 19.  
sempiternus, 26.  
posthāc, 28.

*Cat. IV.*

ūsūrpō, 7.  
nūdius, 10.  
nefandus,\* 13.  
antequam, 20.  
aliēnigena, 22.

*Pomp.*

rēfert, 18.  
ūndēquīnquāgēsī-  
mus, 35.  
vēneō, 37.  
iūdex, 38.  
hodiē, 53.

expers, 57.

quasi, 67.

*Arch.*

opitulator, 1.  
artifex, 10.  
ideō, 13.  
quantuscumque,  
13.  
proavus, 22.  
peregrīnus, 26.  
simplex, 32.

*Aen. I.*

omnipotēns, 60.  
ibidem, 116.  
grandaevus, 121.  
dehinc, 131.  
tridēns, 138.  
birēmis, 182.  
vēlivolus, 224.  
māgnanimus, 260.  
cōgnōmen, 267.  
nescius, 299.  
obvius, 314.  
redux, 390.  
praesaepe, 435.  
exanimus, 484.  
nefandus,\* 543.  
bilinguis, 661.  
āliger, 663.  
quōcircā, 673.  
nequeō, 713.

*Aen.* II.

nefās, 184.  
 periūrus, 195.  
 sollemnis, 202.  
 exsanguis, 212.  
 tremefaciō, 228.  
 bīgae, 272.  
 āmēns, 314.  
 bipatēns, 330.  
 discors, 423.  
 īlicet, 424.  
 armipotēns, 425.  
 prōtinus,\* 437.  
 nusquam, 438.  
 trisculus, 475.  
 armiger, 477.  
 bipennis, 479.  
 longaevus, 525.  
 aequaevus, 561.  
 caelicola, 592.  
 agricola, 628.  
 vociferor, 679.  
 lūcifer, 801.

*Aen.* III.

auspex, 20.  
 lētifer, 139.  
 caprigenus, 221.  
 horrificus, 225.  
 praepes, 361.  
 prōsperus, 362.  
 quadrupēs, 542.

concors, 542.  
 armisonus, 544.  
 nīmīrum, 558.  
 lāniger, 642.  
 cōnifer, 681.

*Aen.* IV.

ūnanimus, 8.  
 īnsomnium, 9.  
 bidēns, 57.  
 lēgifer, 58.  
 sonipēs, 135.  
 prōnuba, 136.  
 multiplex, 189.  
 terrificō, 210.  
 pīnifer, 249.  
 trietēricus, 302.  
 perfidus, 305.  
 labefaciō, 395.  
 castīgō, 407.  
 turricremus, 453.  
 horrificō, 465.  
 sopōrifer, 486.  
 tergēminus, 511.  
 advena, 591.  
 trivium, 609.  
 extorris, 616.

*Aen.* V.

biiugus, 144.  
 madedaciō, 330.

terrificus, 524.  
 exsors, 534.  
 bicolor, 566.  
 stupefaciō, 643.  
 malīgnus, 654.  
 sīcubi, 677.  
 mītīgō, 783.

*Aen.* VI.

biformis, 25.  
 auricomus, 141.  
 discolor, 204.  
 profānus, 258.  
 malesuādus, 276.  
 mortifer, 279.  
 centumgeminus,  
     287.  
 tricorpor, 289.  
 parumper, 382.  
 trifaux, 417.  
 umbrifer, 473.  
 quadrīgae, 535.  
 horrisonus, 573.  
 cornipēs, 591.  
 omniparēns, 595.  
 rēgificus, 605.  
 exinde, 743.  
 caelifer, 796.  
 septemgeminus,  
     800.  
 aeripēs, 802.  
 utcumque, 822.

## PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION

**156.** Nothing is of greater importance in learning to read Latin than to understand the force of prepositions (or particles) used in composition; for the number of compound verbs is very large.

**157.** Prepositions used in composition may have such definite meanings that the thought of the clause as a whole may depend upon them, as usually *ab*, *ante*, *circum*, *post*, *prae*, *super*, and *trāns*; because these prepositions are almost always used literally, not figuratively (see below).

**158.** Prepositions may, however, merely emphasize an idea already contained (*a*) in the verb itself; *e.g.* *dē-cēdō*, *go from*; *con-texō*, *weave together*; or (*b*) in the rest of the sentence, particularly when a particle is used twice, once as a preposition with an object, and in composition; *e.g.* *ē* (*dē*) *suīs finibus exīre*, *in flūmen influere*, *ex hiberniīs ēdūcere*, *ad sūspiciōnēs accēdere*, *per omnēs partēs perequitāre*, *dē parte dēcēdere*.

**159.** One use which should be observed very carefully is the *intensive* force. This may be acquired by almost any of the prepositions when they are used figuratively instead of literally (see above), and may be understood by comparison with such English phrases as *burn up*, *burn down*, *save up*, *help out* in the sense of *help completely*.

**160.** Such uses are very common in Latin, particularly with *con* and *per*, often with *dē* and *ex*; and almost any particle may in connection with the meaning of a particular

verb, or in a particular phrase, be considered as merely intensive in its force. *E.g.* tendō, *strain*, con-tendō, *strain hard*, hence either *fight* or *hasten*; ūrō, *burn*, com-(b)ūrō and ex-ūrō, *burn completely*, *burn up*. So ad-amō, ad-iuvō, etc.

**161.** In many cases the force of a prefix can be expressed in a roundabout way, but practically in translation the compound is rendered like the simple verb. *E.g.* ad-aequō, ag-gregō, con-clūdō, dē-pōscō, ef-fugiō, cōn-stituō, etc.

**162.** Finally, some simple verbs were apparently never used, but one compound only, *e.g.* re-cordor, ob-livīscor, in-cohō, etc.; or many compounds, *e.g.* of the hypothetical verb speciō, ā-spiciō, dē-spiciō, ē-spiciō, etc.

These examples make evident the importance of knowing and considering the different forces that a particular prefix may have.

**163.** In some cases the connection of a simple verb and some of its compounds was largely lost either in form or in meaning. *e.g.*

pariō, parere, peperī, paritum, partum, *bring forth, give birth to*;

ā-periō, ā-perīre, ā-peruī, ā-pertum, *open*;

ex-perior, ex-perīrī, ex-pertus sum, *try, experience*;

com-periō, com-perīre, com-perī, com-pertum, *find out*;

re-periō, re-perīre, rep-perī, re-pertum, *find out*.

### ā, ab, abs

**164.** Nearly always used literally, (*away*) *from*, but sometimes conveying a (to us) special thought, *e.g.* ab-dō, *put away*, i.e. *hide*; ā-mittō, *let go away*, i.e. *allow to get away*, i.e. *lose*.

**165.** *B. G. I.*

ab-sum, 1.

ab-dūcō, 11.

ab-dō, 12.

ā-vertō, 16.

abs-tineō, 22.

ā-periō, 25.

ā-mittō, 28.

*B. G. III.*

abs-trahō, 2.

ab-similis, 14.

abs-cīdō, 14.

<i>B. G. IV.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Aen. III.</i>
ab-iciō,* 15.	ā-vocō, 12.	ab-rumpō 55.
<i>B. G. V.</i>	<i>Aen. I.</i>	au-ferō, 199.
ab-sistō, 17.	ab-eō, 196.	ab-scindō, 418.
<i>Cat. I.</i>	ā-vehō, 512.	<i>Aen. IV.</i>
ab-ūtor, 1.	ab-sūmō, 555.	ab-nuō, 108.
ab-horreō, 18.	ab-oleō, 720.	<i>Aen. VI.</i>
<i>Cat. II.</i>	<i>Aen. II.</i>	abs-trūdō, 7.
ab-iciō,* 2.	ā-vellō, 165.	ā-moveō, 524.
<i>Cat. III.</i>	ab-negō, 637.	
abs-condō, 3.	ab-luō, 720.	
ab-dicō, 14.	ā-vius, 736.	

## ad

**166.** Literally *to, toward*; also *at, against, in addition to*; very often merely intensive.

<b>167.</b> <i>B. G. I.</i>	ac-cūsō, 16.	ad-olēscō, 47.
ap-pellō, āre, 1.	ad-vertō, 18.	ad-aequō, 48.
at-tingō, 1.	ac-cēdō, 19.	
af-ficiō,* 2.	ad-hibeō, 20.	<i>B. G. II.</i>
ad-dūcō, 3.	ā-scendō, 21.	ad-eō, 7.
ac-cipiō, 3.	ad-mittō, 22.	ap-propinquō, 10.
ā-sciscō, 5.	ac-currō, 22.	ad-iuvō, 17.
ag-gredior, 12.	ad-amō, 31.	ad-ministrō, 20.
ad-orior, 13.	ap-petō, 40.	ad-igō, 21.
ac-cidō, 14.	ar-roganter, 40.	ac-commodō, 21.
ad-mīror, 14.	af-ferō, 43.	ac-clīvis, 29.
ad-sum,* 16.	ad-equitō, 46.	

*B. G. III.*

ad-iciō, 1.  
 at-tribuō,\* 1.  
 ad-iungō, 2.  
 af-flīctō, 12.  
 ap-pellō, ere, 12.  
 af-figō, 14.

*B. G. IV.*

ag-gregō, 26.  
 af-flīgō,\* 31.

*B. G. V.*

ap-portō, 1.  
 ad-imō, 6.  
 ad-volō, āre, 17  
 ar-ripiō, 33.  
 ad-hortor, 35.  
 ad-ipīscor,\* 39.  
 at-texō, 40.  
 ad-dō,\* 41.  
 ad-haerēscō, 48.  
 ad-moneō,\* 49.  
 al-liciō, 55.

*Cat. I.*

ad-minister, 7.  
 as-sequor, 15.  
 as-sidō, 16.  
 ā-gnōscō,\* 17.  
 as-servō, 19.  
 at-tendō, 20.

*Cat. II.*

af-flīgō,\* 2.  
 af-ficiō,\* 3.  
 at-tribuō,\* 6.  
 ac-celerō, 6.  
 ac-cubō, 10.  
 ā-spiciō,\* 12.  
 ad-quīrō, 18.  
 ad-sum,\* 19.  
 ad-ipīscor,\* 19.  
 ap-parō, 20.

*Cat. III.*

ad-iungō, 4.  
 ad-vesperāscō, 5.  
 an-nuō, 10.

*Cat. IV.*

ā-stō,\* 3.  
 af-fīnis, 6.

*Pomp.*

af-fingō, 10.  
 at-tenuō, 30.  
 ad-ornō, 35.  
 ad-moneō,\* 45.  
 ad-sentiō, 48.  
 ac-cūrō, 49.  
 ā-scribō, 58.

*Arch.*

af-fluō, 4.  
 ap-probō, 24.

*Aen. I.*

ac-cendō, 29.  
 ad-ōrō, 48.  
 ac-cumbō, 79.  
 ap-pareo, 118.  
 an-nītor, 144.  
 ar-rigō, 152.  
 ā-stō,\* 152.  
 ad-ligō, āre, 169.  
 ac-cingō, 210.  
 ad-loquor, 229.  
 ad-dō,\* 268.  
 at-tollō, 354.  
 ad-veniō, 388.  
 ā-spiciō,\* 393.  
 ā-gnōscō,\* 406.  
 ā-spectō, 420.  
 as-surgō, 535.  
 an-nō, 538.  
 ad-vehō, 558.  
 af-flō, 591.  
 ap-plicō, 616.  
 af-for, 663.  
 ā-spīrō, 694.  
 ad-oleō, 704.

*Aen. II.*

ag-glomerō, 341.  
 ac-citō, 627.  
 at-trēctō, 719.

*Aen. III.*

ag-gerō, 63.

ad-lābor, 131.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.	as-suēscō, 301.
at-tonō, 172.	ad-versor, 127.	ad-ventō, 328.
ad-operiō, 405.		<i>Aen.</i> VI.
ad-moveō, 410.	<i>Aen.</i> V.	ad-volvō, 182.
(ā-spergō, 625.)	ad-vocō, 44.	ad-similis, 603.
ad-dicō, 653.	ad-vēlō, 246.	ac-cumulō, 885.
af-fectō, 670.		

**ambi-**

**168.** Ambi- is an inseparable prefix, meaning *around* or *about*, or *roundabout*.

- 169.** amb-iguus, *Aen.* I. 661.  
 am-plector (*Cat.* IV. 3), *Aen.* II. 214.  
 amb-ēdō, *Aen.* III. 257.  
 amb-iō, *Aen.* IV. 283.

**ante**

**170.** Ante means *before*, *in front of*, *ahead of*, both literally and figuratively.

- 171.** ante-cēdō, *B. G.* III. 8.  
 ante-pōnō, *B. G.* IV. 22.  
 ante-ferō, *B. G.* V. 44.  
 ante-cellō, *Pomp.* 14.

**circum**

**172.** Circum means *around*, usually quite literally.

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>173.</b> <i>B. G.</i> I. | <i>B. G.</i> II.  |
| circum-veniō, 25.           | circum-dō, 38.    |
| circum-dūcō, 38.            | circum-iciō, 6.   |
|                             | circum-sistō, 48. |
|                             | circum-mūniō, 30. |



<i>B. G. III.</i>	<i>Cat. IV.</i>	<i>Aen. III.</i>
circum-eō, 25.	circum-sedeō, 3.	circum-volvō, 284.
	<i>Arch.</i>	circum-flectō, 430.
<i>B. G. V.</i>	circum-scribō, 29.	
circum-spiciō, 31.	<i>Aen. I.</i>	<i>Aen. V.</i>
circum-cīdō, 42.	circum-fundō, 586.	circum-plector,
circum-mittō, 51.	circum-texō, 649.	312.
<i>Cat. I.</i>		
circum-clūdō, 7.	<i>Aen. II.</i>	<i>Aen. VI.</i>
circum-stō, 21.	circum-volō, 360.	circum-ferō, 229.

## con

**174.** Con is perhaps the commonest prefix, and is used in all the ways mentioned above (see §§157-161). Its general meaning is *together (with)*; but it is very often intensive, meaning *completely, thoroughly*. *E.g.* col-loquor, *talk together with*; con-veniō, *come together, assemble*; com-mūniō, *fortify strongly*; com-pleō, *fill completely*.

<b>175.</b> <i>B. G. I.</i>	cōn-scīscō, 4.	cōn-sistō, 13.
com-meō, 1.	com-būrō, 5.	com-memorō, 14.
con-tineō, 1.	con-veniō, 6.	cōn-suēscō, 14.
con-tendō, 1.	con-cēdō, 7.	cōn-ferō, 16.
cōn-stituō, 3.	com-mūniō, 8.	com-portō, 16.
com-parō, 3.	cōn-scribō,* 10.	con-vocō, 16.
co-emō, 3.	cōn-sūmō, 11.	co-erceō, 17.
cōn-firmō, 3.	con-cīdō, 12.	col-locō, 18.
cōn-ficiō, 3.	cōn-sequor, 13.	cō-gnōscō, 19.
cōgō, 4.	com-moveō, 13.	col-loquor, 19.
con-dūcō, 4.	com-mittō, 13.	com-mone-faciō, 19.

com-plector, 20.  
 cōn-sōlor, 20.  
 con-dōnō, 20.  
 cōn-sidō, 21.  
 com-periō, 22.  
 cōn-fidō, 23.  
 com-mūtō, 23.  
 con-vertō, 23.  
 com-pleō, 24.  
 cōn-fertus, 24.  
 co-hortor, 25.  
 col-ligō, 25.  
 cōn-spīcor, 25.  
 cōn-iciō, 26.  
 con-quirō, 27.  
 con-trahō, 34.  
 con-gredior, 36.  
 con-iungō, 37.  
 con-tingō, 38.  
 con-vincō, 40.  
 cōn-spiciō, 47.  
 con-clāmō, 47.  
 con-currō, 48.

*B. G. II.*

con-iūrō, 1.  
 cōn-stō, 2.  
 cōn-sentiō, 3.  
 cōn-flīgō,\* 5.  
 cōn-servō, 12.  
 com-pellō, 23.  
 co-acervō, 27.

*B. G. III.*

col-ligō, ere, 6.  
 co-orior, 7.  
 con-clūdō, 9.  
 cōn-spīrō, 10.  
 cōn-figō, 13.  
 com-prehendō, 14.  
 con-cidō\*, 14.  
 con-vallis, 20.

*B. G. IV.*

cōn-fluō, 15.  
 con-texō, 17.  
 cōn-sternō, 17.  
 cōn-scendō, 23.  
 com-mendō, 27.

*B. G. V.*

col-laudo, 2.  
 com-moror, 7.  
 con-citō,\* 27.  
 cōn-fiteor, 27.  
 cōn-surgō,\* 31.  
 con-cursō, 33.  
 con-tabulō, 40.  
 cōn-flagrō, 43.  
 cōn-stīpō, 43.  
 con-temnō, 51.  
 com-probō, 58.

*Cat. I.*

cōn-stringō, 1.  
 co-erceō, 3.

cōn-scribō,\* 4.  
 con-demnō, 4.  
 com-prehendō, 5.  
 cōn-servō, 7.  
 com-primō, 11.  
 con-citō,\* 11.  
 con-tingō, 16.  
 cor-rigō, 22.  
 cōn-flō, 23.  
 con-cupiscō, 25.  
 con-tāminō, 29.  
 cor-rōborō, 30.  
 col-ligō, 30.  
 con-gregō, 32.

*Cat. II.*

con-temnō, 5.  
 con-cidō,\* 5.  
 con-cipiō, 7.  
 cor-rumpō, 7.  
 com-memorō, 9.  
 cōn-scelerō, 19.  
 cor-ruō, 21.  
 cōn-flīgō,\* 25.  
 cō-niveō, 27.

*Cat. III.*

con-dō, 2.  
 con-ticēscō, 10.  
 cōn-fiteor, 10.

*Cat. IV.*

cōn-secrō, 1.

com-mendō, 18.	com-pōnō, 135.	con-terreō, 597.
cōn-fringō, 22.	con-tundō, 264.	com-misceō, 633.
<i>Pomp.</i>	com-pellō, 581.	col-lūstrō, 651.
cōn-sīderō, 6.	cōn-fugiō, 666.	con-tremiscō, 673.
con-quiēscō, 15.	<i>Aen.</i> II.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.
co-haereō, 19.	con-torqueō, 52.	cōn-fiō, 116.
con-gerō, 22.	con-crēscō, 277.	col-lābor, 391.
con-certō, 28.	cōn-serō, 398.	con-vectō, 405.
con-celebrō, 61.	con-vellō, 446.	col-lūceō, 567.
com-probō, 63.	con-volvō, 474.	
co-hibeō, 66.	con-cutiō, 629.	<i>Aen.</i> V.
<i>Arch.</i>	con-gemō, 631.	cōn-surgō,* 20.
cōn-fōrmō, 1.	cōn-fundō, 736.	cōn-sonō, 149.
con-tegō, 24.	<i>Aen.</i> III.	co-nītor, 264.
<i>Aen.</i> I.	co-eō, 30.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
cor-ripiō, 45.	con-cieō, 127.	cōmō, 48.
	cō-gnāscor, 501.	

**176.** Con is also used intensively with adjectives (as in the participle cōnfertus, *B. G.* I. 24, above). Note also the noun cōpia, from co-ops.

<b>177.</b> <i>B. G.</i> I.	<i>B. G.</i> II.	<i>Aen.</i> II.
com-plūrēs, 8.	cōn-similis, 11.	con-dēnsus, 517.
com-modus, 25.		<i>Aen.</i> V.
com-mūnis, 30.		con-cavus, 677.

### dē

**178.** Besides its regular meaning (*down*) *from*, dē in composition also may denote the *cessation* or *removal* of the

usual idea of the verb, *e.g.* *dē-sum*, *be lacking*, *dē-sinō*, *cease*; action to the uttermost, through, out, *e.g.* *dē-certō*, *fight it out*; and it may give a bad or sinister sense to the verb, *e.g.* *dē-cipiō*, *deceive*.

*B. G. I.*  
*dē-ligō*, 3.  
*dē-liberō*, 7.  
*dē-iciō*, 8.  
*dē-sistō*, 8.  
*dē-fendō*, 11.  
*dēbeō*, 11.  
*dē-populor*, 11.  
*dē-mōnstrō*, 11.  
*dē-spiciō*, 13.  
*dē-cipiō*, 14.  
*dē-pōnō*, 14.  
*dē-stituō*, 16.  
*dē-terreō*, 17.  
*dē-signō*, 18.  
*dē-minuō*, 18.  
*dē-spērō*,\* 18.  
*dē-stringō*, 25.  
*dē-fessus*, 25.  
*dē-cēdō*, 31.  
*dē-mittō*,\* 32.  
*dē-nūntiō*, 36.  
*dē-fatigō*, 40.  
*dē-sum*, 40.  
*dē-negō*, 42.  
*dē-trahō*, 42.  
*dē-perdō*, 43.

*dē-certō*, 44.  
*dē-dūcō*, 44.  
*dē-serō*, 45.  
*dē-cidō*, 48.  
*dē-clārō*, 50.  
*dē-ligō*, āre, 53.

*B. G. II.*  
*dē-ferō*, 4.  
*dē-ficiō*, 10.  
*dē-dō*, 15.  
*dē-clīvis*, 18.  
*dē-currō*, 19.  
*dē-veniō*, 21.  
*(dē-trūdō, 21.)*  
*dē-precō*, 31.  
*dē-spoliō*, 31.  
*dē-cernō*,\* 35.

*B. G. III.*  
*dē-moror*, 6.  
*dē-portō*, 12.  
*dē-tineō*, 12.  
*dē-stinō*, 14.  
*dē-voeō*, 22.  
*dē-pellō*, 25.  
*dē-vehō*, 26.

*B. G. IV.*  
*dē-sīderō*,\* 2.  
*dē-lectō*,\* 2.  
*dē-fōrmis*, 2.  
*dē-siliō*, 2.  
*dē-migrō*, 4.  
*(dē-fluō, 10.)*  
*dē-figō*, 17.  
*dē-rigō*, 17.  
*dē-decus*, 25.  
*dē-metō*, 32.  
*dē-litēscō*, 32.  
*B. G. V.*  
*dē-pereō*, 23.  
*dē-scendō*, 29.  
*dē-turbō*, 43.  
*dē-prehendō*, 45.  
*dē-vehō*, 47.  
*dēmō*, 48.

*Cat. I.*  
*dē-cernō*,\* 4.  
*dē-sīderō*,\* 10.  
*dē-lectō*,\* 13.  
*dē-sinō*, 15.  
*dē-relinquō*, 25.  
*dē-tēstor*, 27.

<i>Cat.</i> II.	dē-vocō, 40.	<i>Aen.</i> III.
dē-spērō,* 5.	dē-lābor,* 41.	dē-rigēscō, 260.
dē-pōscō, 6.	<i>Arch.</i>	dē-sidō, 565.
dē-scribō, 13.	dē-vinciō, 6.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.
dē-prehendō, 27.	dē-dicō, 19.	dē-saeviō, 52.
<i>Cat.</i> III.	dē-fīniō, 23.	dē-clīnō, 185.
dēbilis, 3.	<i>Aen.</i> I.	dē-torqueō, 196.
dē-mēns, 11.	dē-hīscō, 106.	dē-struō, 326.
<i>Cat.</i> IV.	dē-ripiō, 211.	dē-dīgnor, 536.
dē-plōrō, 4.	dē-mittō,* 288.	dēgō, 551.
dē-pendō, 10.	dē-spectō, 396.	dē-volō, 702.
dē-flagrō, 12.	dē-suēscō, 722.	<i>Aen.</i> V.
dē-pravō, 22.	dē-pendeō, 726.	dē-bellō, 731.
<i>Pomp.</i>	<i>Aen.</i> II.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
dē-notō, 7.	dē-pāscō, 215.	dē-fungor, 86.
dē-primō, 21.	dē-labor,* 377.	dē-cerpō, 141.
dē-prōmō, 37.	dē-volvō, 449.	dē-fleō, 220.
	dē-gener, 549.	dē-lūdō, 443.

## dis-

**179.** Dis is an inseparable prefix, meaning *apart, at intervals*; sometimes *among, between, e.g. dī-iūdicō*; rarely negative in its effect, *e.g. dis-similis*.

<b>180.</b> <i>B. G.</i> I.	dis-iciō, 25.	dis-tineō, 5.
dif-ferō, 1.	dī-spergō, 40.	dī-ripiō, 17.
dif-ficilis, 6.	dir-imō, 46.	dī-metior, 19.
dis-pōnō, 8.	<i>B. G.</i> II.	dī-micō, 21.
dis-cēdō, 14.	dī-ligō, 5.	dī-versus,* 22.
dī-mittō, 18.		dis-sipō, 24.



<i>B. G.</i> III.	dis-similis, 9.	dis-pellō, 512.
dis-tribuō, 10.	dī-ripiō, 20.	dis-cumbō, 700.
dī-dūcō, 23.	dī-vellō, 22.	<i>Aen.</i> II.
<i>B. G.</i> IV.	<i>Cat.</i> III.	dī-gerō, 182.
dis-simulō, 6.	dif-ficilis, 4.	dif-fugiō, 212.
dī-stō, 17.	dī-lūcēscō, 6.	dī-gredior, 718.
dis-clūdō, 17.	dis-sentiō,* 24.	<i>Aen.</i> III.
<i>B. G.</i> V.	<i>Cat.</i> IV.	dis-siliō, 416.
dis-par, 16.	dis-sēminō, 6.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.
dis-sentiō,* 29.	dis-pertiō, 7.	dī-moveō, 589.
dif-fīdō, 41.	<i>Pomp.</i>	dī-lābor, 705.
dī-iūdicō, 44.	dis-iungō, 9.	<i>Aen.</i> V.
<i>Cat.</i> I.	dī-stringō, 9.	dī-verberō, 503.
dis-solvō, 4.	dis-putō, 66.	dis-currō, 580.
dī-scribō, 9.	<i>Aen.</i> I.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
dis-simulō, 30.	dif-fundō, 319.	dī-numerō, 691.
dis-cernō, 32.	dī-rigō, 401.	dī-spiciō, 734.
<i>Cat.</i> II.	dis-tendō, 433.	
dī-versus,* 9.		

## ex

181. *Ex* in composition means *out from, out of, out,* and is intensive, meaning, *thoroughly, utterly, completely.*

182. <i>B. G.</i> I.	ē-ripiō,* 4.	ex-īstimō, 6.
ef-fēminō, 1.	ex-sequor,* 4.	ē-dūcō, 10.
ex-eō, 2.	ef-ferō, 5.	ex-pūgnō, 11.
ē-nūntiō, 4.	ex-ūrō,* 5.	ex-spectō, 11.
	ex-pediō, 6.	ē-vellō, 25.



ē-mittō,\* 25.

ē-gredior, 27.

ē-dō, 31.

ē-migrō, 31.

ex-perior, 31.

ex-primō, 32.

ef-ficiō, 38.

ex-quirō, 41.

ex-erceō, 48.

ex-cipiō, 52.

### *B. G. II.*

ex-pellō, 4.

ex-plōrō, 4.

ē-ligō, 4.

ex-audiō, 11.

ē-nāscor, 17.

ex-animō, 23.

ex-cēdō, 25.

ex-agitō, 29.

ex-struō, 30.

### *B. G. III.*

ē-rumpō,\* 5.

ex-uō,\* 6.

ex-citō, 10.

ex-trūdō, 12.

ē-rigō,\* 13.

ex-timēscō, 13.

ex-sistō,\* 15.

ē-doceō, 18.

ē-vādō, 19.

ē-vocō, 20.

ex-igō,\* 28.

ē-volō, 28.

### *B. G. IV.*

ē-iciō,\* 7.

ex-portō, 18.

ex-cūsō, 22.

ex-pōnō,\* 23.

ē-veniō, 25.

ef-fugiō, 35.

### *B. G. V.*

ex-ārdēscō, 4.

ex-stō, 18.

ex-trahō, 22.

ex-clūdō, 23.

ex-stinguō,\* 29.

ex-cōgitō, 31.

ē-lābor,\* 37.

ex-hauriō, 42.

ē-liciō, 50.

ex-piō, 52.

### *Cat. I.*

ē-lūdō, 1.

ef-frēnātus, 1.

ē-rumpō,\* 6.

ef-fugiō, 11.

ex-hauriō, 12.

ex-sistō,\* 14.

ex-torqueō, 16.

ex-cidō, 16.

ē-vertō, 18.

ē-ripiō,\* 18.

ē-morior, 20.

ex-audiō, 21.

ex-sultō, 23.

ē-iciō,\* 23.

ex-erceō, 25.

ē-mittō,\* 27.

ef-ferō, 28.

ex-stinguō,\* 30.

### *Cat. II.*

ē-vomō, 2.

ē-dīcō, 5.

ē-ructō, 10.

ex-pōnō,\* 17.

ex-citō, 20.

ē-mergō, 21.

ex-prōmō, 22.

### *Cat. III.*

ex-terminō, 3.

ex-cellō, 20.

### *Cat. IV.*

ex-solvō, 11.

ex-aggerō, 19.

### *Pomp.*

ē-labōrō, 1.

ex-petō, 5.

ex-cruciō, 11.

ē-rudiō, 28.  
ex-plicō, 30.  
ē-scendō, 55.  
ex-pilō, 57.

*Arch.*

ex-colō, 12.  
ex-ōrnō, 27.

*Aen. I.*

ex-ūrō,\* 39.  
ex-spīrō, 44.  
ex-igō,\* 75.  
ef-fundō, 98.  
ex-cutiō, 115.  
ex-cūdō, 174.  
ex-imō, 216.  
ē-lābor,\* 242.  
ex-pleō, 270.  
ef-fodiō, 427.  
ex-cīdō, 429.  
ex-serō, 492.  
ex-uō,\* 690.

*Aen. II.*

ē-ruō, 5.

ex-optō, 138.  
ē-dis-serō, 149.  
ē-micō, 175.  
ex-scindō, 176.  
ex-pendō, 229.  
ex-orior, 313.  
ē-moveō, 493.  
ē-vincō, 497.  
ef-for, 524.  
ex-clāmō, 535.  
ē-rubescō, 542.  
ex-halō, 562.  
ef-fulgeō, 616.  
ex-superō, 759.

*Aen. III.*

ē-loquor, 39.  
ex-pōscō, 261.  
ex-secrō, 273.  
ex-terreō, 307.  
ē-nītor, 327.  
ex-ōrō, 370.  
ē-rigō,\* 423.  
ex-sertō, 425.  
ē-līdō, 567.  
ex-aestuō, 577.

x-spergō, 625.  
ex-ciō, 676.

*Aen. IV.*

ē-niteō, 150.  
ē-vānēscō, 278.  
ē-numerō, 334.  
ex-sequor,\* 396.  
ef-ferus, 642.

*Aen. V.*

ē-vinciō, 269.  
ex-tendō, 374.  
ē-iectō, 470.  
ef-fringō, 480.  
ē-mētior, 628.  
ex-ōsus, 687.  
ex-saturābilis, 781.  
ex-ēdō, 785.  
ē-volvō, 807.

*Aen. VI.*

ē-nō, 16.  
ef-fingō, 32.  
ē-vehō, 130.  
ex-somnis, 556.  
ex-surgō, 607.

**in**

**183.** The preposition *in* in composition generally means *in* with a verb of rest or existence, and *into, on, or toward* with a verb of motion.



**184. B. G. I**

in-colō, 1.  
 in-stituō, 1.  
 im-portō, 1.  
 in-dūcō, 2.  
 in-ferō, 2.  
 in-citō, 4.  
 in-cendō, 5.  
 im-pendeō, 6.  
 im-perō, 7.  
 in-fluō, 8.  
 im-petrō, 9.  
 im-pediō, 12.  
 in-sequor, 15.  
 in-stō, 16.  
 in-struō, 22.  
 in-flectō, 25.  
 (in-fligō, 25.)  
 in-dicō,\* 30.  
 im-plōrō, 31.  
 in-tueor, 32.  
 in-cūsō, 40.  
 im-pellō, 40.  
 in-dulgeō, 40.  
 in-nāscor, 41.  
 im-pōnō, 42.  
 in-iciō, 46.  
 in-siliō, 52.  
 in-veniō,\* 53.  
 in-cidō, 53.

**B. G. II.**

in-veterāscō, 1.

in-eō, 2.  
 in-cipiō, 2.  
 in-gredior, 4.  
 in-cīdō, 17.  
 in-duō,\* 21.  
 in-nītor, 27.  
 in-sistō, 27.  
 ir-rideō, 30.  
 in-videō,\* 31.  
 in-texō, 33.

**B. G. III.**

in-serō, 14.  
 in-tendō,\* 22.

**B. G. IV.**

ir-rumpō, 14.  
 im-mittō, 17.  
 il-ligō, 17.  
 in-sinuō, 33.

**B. G. V.**

in-ficiō, 14.  
 in-stīgō, 56.

**Cat. I.**

in-clūdō,\* 4.  
 il-lūstrō, 6.  
 in-ūrō, 13.  
 ir-rētiō, 13.  
 im-pendeō, 14.  
 in-crepō, 18.

im-minuō, 30.  
 in-gravēscō, 31.  
 in-flammō, 32.  
 in-scribō, 32.

**Cat. II.**

in-veniō,\* 7.  
 in-gredior, 14.  
 in-dicō,\* 14.

**Cat. III.**

in-vēstīgō, 3.  
 in-dicō, 8.  
 in-simulō, 12.  
 im-pertiō, 14.  
 in-aurātus, 19.  
 in-hiō, 19.

**Cat. IV.**

in-cumbō,\* 4.  
 in-clīnō, 6.

**Pomp.**

in-sideō, 7.  
 im-minuō, 11.  
 im-plicō,\* 19.  
 in-sum, 28.  
 in-spectō, 33.

**Arch.**

in-fōrmō, 4.  
 ir-rēpō, 10.

in-cohō, 28.

in-sīdō, 29.

*Aen. I.*

in-videō,\* 28.

in-fīgō, 45.

in-cēdō, 46.

in-cutiō, 69.

in-cumbō,\* 84.

in-cubō, 89.

in-tonō, 90.

in-tentō, 91.

in-gemō, 93.

il-līdō, 112.

in-vehō, 155.

im-pleō, 215.

im-plicō,\* 660.

in-duō,\* 684.

in-spīrō, 688.

ir-rigō, 692.

in-geminō, 747.

*Aen. II.*

in-tendō,\* 1.

in-clūdō,\* 19.

in-spiciō, 47.

in-sonō, 53.

il-lūdō, 64.

in-fēnsus, 72.

in-clutus, 82.

in-torqueō, 231.

il-lābor, 240.

in-volvō, 251.

in-vādō, 265.

in-gruō, 301.

in-sultō, 330.

ir-ruō, 383.

im-misceō, 396.

in-currō, 409.

in-staurō, 451.

in-sternō, 722.

in-sertō, 722.

*Aen. III.*

in-crēscō, 46.

in-horreō, 195.

in-surgō, 207.

in-tremō, 581.

im-mergō, 605.

in-frendō, 664.

im-mūgiō, 674.

*Aen. IV.*

in-nectō, 51.

in-fundō, 122.

in-vīsō, 144.

ir-rītō, 178.

im-precor, 629.

im-primō, 659.

*Aen. V.*

in-findō, 142.

in-suō, 405.

in-curvō, 500.

in-fit, 708.

in-fringō, 784.

im-pingō, 805.

*Aen. VI.*

in-nō, 135.

in-vergō, 244.

in-olēscō, 738.

in-cānus, 809.

**in-**

**185.** The inseparable particle *in-* has a negative or privative force, like the English *un-* or *in-*, and is used with adjectives and adverbs, and a few nouns, derived from adjectives thus negated.

**186. B. G. I.**

in-imīcus, 7.

in-vītus, 8.

in-crēdibilis, 12.

in-opīnāns, 12.

im-mortālis, 12.

in-commodus, 13.  
 im-prōvisus, 13.  
 im-pūne, 14.  
 im-probus, 17.  
 in-iūssus, 19.  
 īn-sciēns, 19.  
 in-opia, 27.  
 in-victus, 36.  
 in-gēns,\* 39.  
 in-ermis, 40.  
 im-perītus, 40.  
 ir-rīdiculē, 42.  
 in-īquus, 44.  
 in-columis, 53.

*B. G. II.*

in-ūtilis, 16.  
 in-ūsītātus, 31.  
 īn-dīligēns, 33.

*B. G. III.*

in-teger,\* 4.  
 in-violātus, 9.  
 īn-fīrmus, 24.  
 in-trītus, 26.  
 im-prūdēns, 29.

*B. G. IV.*

im-mānis,\* 1.  
 im-pēnsus, 2.  
 in-ers, 2.  
 īn-scius, 4.

in-certus, 5.  
 in-cōgnitus, 20.  
 īn-stabilis, 23.

*B. G. V.*

īn-suētus, 6.  
 in-fīnītus, 12.  
 ī-gnōbilis, 28.  
 in-dīgnus, 35.

*Cat. I.*

im-probus, 5.  
 im-pūnītus, 18.  
 im-pius, 23.

*Cat. II.*

īn-fāmis, 7.  
 im-pudicus, 10.  
 in-demuātus, 14.  
 in-nocēns, 14.  
 im-pudēns, 18.  
 īn-spērātus, 20.  
 im-berbis, 22.  
 im-pūrus, 23.

*Cat. III.*

in-teger,\* 6.

*Cat. IV.*

im-mātūrus, 3.  
 īn-sepultus, 11.  
 in-hūmānus, 12.  
 im-pūbēs, 13.

*Pomp.*

īn-solitus, 3.  
 in-ultus, 11.  
 in-auditus, 29.  
 in-numerābilis, 33.  
 in-grātus, 47.

*Aen. I.*

im-mītis, 30.  
 in-gēns,\* 99.  
 im-mānis,\* 110.  
 īn-fandus, 251.  
 im-mōtus, 257.  
 in-cultus, 308.  
 in-trāctābilis, 339.  
 in-tactus, 345.  
 in-cautus, 350.  
 in-humātus, 353.  
 ī-gnāvus, 435.  
 īn-fēlīx, 475.  
 im-par, 475.  
 in-vius, 537.  
 in-concēssus, 651.  
 im-piger, 738.

*Aen. II.*

in-nūptus, 31.  
 īn-sōns, 84.  
 in-temerātus, 143.  
 im-mēnsus, 185.  
 im-prōvidus, 200.

im-memor, 244.	in-fōrmis, 431.	in-dēprēnsus, 591.
in-ēlūctābilis, 324.	in-cōnsultus, 452.	ir-remeābilis, 591.
in-sānus, 343.	in-tempestus, 587.	in-faustus, 635.
in-domitus, 440.		in-validus, 716.
in-comitātus, 456.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.	in-opīnus, 857.
ir-ritus, 459.		
im-bellis, 544.	in-superābilis, 40.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
in-noxius, 683.	in-frēnus, 41.	in-extrīcābilis, 27.
	in-hospitus, 41.	in-dēbitus, 66.
<i>Aen.</i> III.	in-fectus, 190.	in-iūssus, 375.
im-meritus, 2.	in-ops, 300.	in-fāns, 427.
im-mundus, 228.	in-fabricātus, 400.	in-amābilis, 438.
im-plācātus, 420.	in-expertus, 415.	in-honestus, 497.
	in-territus, 427.	in-numerus, 760.

## inter

**187.** Inter in composition may mean *among, between, at intervals, sometimes under, down, to the bottom, e.g. inter-ficiō.*

<b>188.</b> <i>B. G.</i> I.	inter-iciō, 17.	<i>Cat.</i> III.
inter-cēdō, 7.	inter-cipiō, 27.	inter-imō, 24.
intel-legō, 10.	<i>B. G.</i> V.	<i>Aen.</i> I.
inter-ficiō, 12.	inter-eō,* 30.	inter-for, 386.
inter-sum,* 15.	<i>Cat.</i> I.	<i>Aen.</i> III.
inter-clūdō, 23.	inter-sum,* 10.	inter-luō, 419.
inter-mittō, 26.	inter-rogō, 13.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.
inter-pōnō, 42.		
inter-pellō, 44.	<i>Cat.</i> II.	inter-rumpō, 88.
inter-dīcō, 46.	inter-eō,* 28.	inter-fundō, 644.
<i>B. G.</i> II.		
inter-scindō, 9.		

## intrō-

189. Intrō-, an inseparable prefix, means *within, inside*.

190. B. G. II.	B. G. V.	Cat. III.
intrō-dūcō,* 5.	intro-eō, 43.	intrō-dūcō,* 8.
intrō-mittō, 33.	intrō-rumpō, 51.	Aen. I.
		intrō-gredior, 520.

## ob

191. Ob in composition means *toward* or *against*. It is sometimes little more than intensive, e.g. ob-tineō, *to hold against* some one, i.e. *hold, maintain, occupy*, etc. It is often difficult to show its exact force both simply and clearly.

192. B. G. I.	of-ferō, 21.	Cat. II.
ob-tineō, 1.	ob-veniō, 23.	ob-ligō, 10.
oc-cupō, 3.	ob-sideō, 23.	ob-linō, 10.
op-pūgnō, 5.		ob-stupefaciō, 14.
oc-cidō, 7.	B. G. IV.	op-pōnō, 24.
os-tendō, 8.	ob-temperō, 21.	
ob-stringō, 9.	ob-tēstor, 25.	Cat. III.
ob-livīscor,* 14.		of-ferō, 4.
of-fendō, 19.	B. G. V.	ob-stipēscō,* 13.
ob-secrō, 20.	oc-cidō, 13.	ob-sum, 27.
ob-iciō, 26.	ob-eō,* 33.	
oc-culō, 32.	ob-struō, 50.	Cat. IV.
oc-currō, 33.		ob-tingō, 3.
ob-sīgnō, 39.	Cat. I.	op-petō, 7.
op-primō, 44.	ob-livīscor,* 6.	oc-clūdō, 17.
ob-servō, 45.	ob-sistō, 11.	
	o-mittō, 15.	Pomp.
B. G. II.	ob-sideō, 26.	ob-trēctō, 21.
ob-dūcō, 8.	ob-eō,* 26.	ob-oediō, 48.
o-mittō, 17.		

ob-secundō, 48.	oc-cubō, 547.	<i>Aen.</i> IV.
obs-olēscō, 52.	ob-tundō, 567.	ob-mūtēscō, 279.
<i>Arch.</i>	ob-stō, 746.	ob-nītor, 332.
	<i>Aen.</i> II.	o-periō, 352.
ob-lectō, 16.	ob-tegō, 300.	
ob-ruō,* 24.	ob-truncō, 663.	<i>Aen.</i> V.
<i>Aen.</i> I	ob-iectō, 751.	ob-torqueō, 559.
	<i>Aen.</i> III.	
ob-ruō,* 69.	ob-lūctor, 38.	<i>Aen.</i> VI.
oc-cumbō, 97.	ob-orior, 492.	ob-uncus, 597.
op-periō, 454.	ob-vertō, 549.	ob-loquor, 646.
ob-stipēscō, 513.		

### per

**193.** The regular meaning of *per* is *through*. In English *through* and *thorough* were originally the same word, and from this fact it is easy to see how *per* comes to have the intensive force of *thoroughly*, *completely*, or with adjectives and adverbs, *very*.

<b>194.</b> <i>B. G.</i> I.	per-fringō, 25.	<i>B. G.</i> IV.
per-tineō, 1.	per-fugiō, 27.	per-mulceō, 6.
per-suādeō, 2.	per-mittō, 30.	per-equitō, 33.
per-moveō, 3.	per-maneō,* 32.	per-currō, 33.
per-veniō, 7.	per-turbō, 39.	
per-dūcō, 8.	per-spiciō, 40.	<i>B. G.</i> V.
per-rumpō, 8.	per-eō,* 53.	per-agō, 1.
per-solvō, 12.		per-cipiō,* 1.
per-sequor,* 13.	<i>B. G.</i> III.	per-cutiō, 44.
per-sevērō, 13.	per-dō,* 17.	per-scribō, 47.
per-ferō, 17.	pergō, 18.	per-legō, 48.
per-terreō, 18.		

<i>Cat. I.</i>	<i>Pomp.</i>	<i>Aen. III.</i>
per-dō,* 5.	per-vādō, 23.	per-mētior, 157.
per-timēscō, 17.		
per-fruor, 26.	<i>Aen. I.</i>	<i>Aen. IV.</i>
per-cipiō,* 27.	per-flō, 84.	per-taedet, 18.
	per-lābor, 147.	per-sentiō, 90.
	per-misceō, 488.	per-hibeō, 179.
<i>Cat. II.</i>	per-temptō, 502.	
per-cellō, 2.	per-sonō, 741.	<i>Aen. V.</i>
per-sequor,* 4.		per-imō, 787.
per-maneō,* 5.	<i>Aen. II.</i>	
per-eō,* 21.	per-fundō, 221.	<i>Aen. VI.</i>
	per-errō, 295.	per-ōdī, 435.
<i>Cat. IV.</i>	per-vius, 453.	per-ēdō, 442.
per-horrēscō, 12.	per-stō, 650.	
<i>B. G. I.</i>		<i>Cat. IV.</i>
per-facilis, 2.	<i>Cat. I.</i>	per-māgnus, 20.
per-paucī, 6.	per-saepe, 16.	<i>Pomp.</i>
	<i>Cat. II.</i>	per-brevis, 16.
<i>B. G. V.</i>	per-modestus, 12.	per-adulēscēns, 61.
per-exiguus, 15.	per-multus, 21.	per-iniquus, 63.

### post

195. *Post, after, behind*, is used figuratively in the two examples below.

196. post-pōnō, *B. G. V.* 7.  
post-habeō, *Aen. I.* 16.

### prae

197. *Prae* in composition means *before* in various senses, as *in advance, in front of, at the end, headforemost, headlong*,

and *in advance of others*, i.e. *preëminently*; from the last sense sometimes intensive.

**198. B. G. I.**

prae-cēdō, 1.  
 prae-stō, 2.  
 prae-ficiō, 10.  
 prae-mittō, 15.  
 prae-sum, 16.  
 prae-cipiō, 22.  
 prae-optō, 25.  
 prae-scribō, 36.  
 prae-caveō, 38.  
 prae-dicō,\* 39.  
 prae-pōnō, 54.

**B. G. II.**

praebeō, 17.  
 prae-ferō, 27.  
 prae-acūtus, 29.

**B. G. III.**

prae-parō, 14.  
 prae-rumpō, 14.

**B. G. V.**

prae-clūdō, 9.  
 prae-fīgō, 18.  
 prae-ūrō, 40.  
 prae-sentiō, 54.

**Cat. I.**

prae-dīcō, 10.  
 prae-dicō,\* 23.  
 prae-stōlor, 24.  
 prae-clārus, 26.

**Cat. II.**

prae-texō, 4.

**Cat. IV.**

prae-sideō, 3.  
 prae-currō, 19.

**Pomp.**

prae-ditus, 51.

**Aen. I.**

prae-vertō, 317  
 prae-metuō, 573.

**Aen. III.**

prae-celsus, 245.  
 prae-tendō, 692.  
 prae-pinguis, 698.

**Aen. IV.**

prae-ripiō, 516.

**Aen. V.**

prae-eō, 186.  
 prae-videō, 445.

**Aen. VI.**

prae-scius, 66.  
 prae-natō, 704.

**praeter**

**199.** Praeter in composition means *past*, *beyond*.

praeter-eō (*B. G. I. 20*), *Cat. I. 3*.  
 praeter-mittō (*B. G. IV. 13*), *Cat. I. 14*.  
 praeter-lābor, *Aen. III. 478*.  
 praeter-vehor, *Aen. III. 688*.



## prō

**200.** In composition *prō* signifies *forth, forward, in front of, for*.

**201.** *B. G. I.*

pro-hibeō, 1.  
prō-dō,\* 13.  
prō-pellō, 15.  
prō-pōnō, 16.  
prō-spiciō,\* 23.  
prō-iciō, 27.  
pro-fugiō, 31.  
prō-cēdō, 38.  
prō-moveō, 48.  
prō-dūcō, 48.  
prōd-eō, 48.  
prō-pulsō, 49.  
prō-gredior, 50.  
prō-currō, 52.

*B. G. II.*

prō-sequor, 5.  
prō-pūgnō, 7.  
por-rigō, 19.  
prō-volō, 19.  
prō-turbō, 19.  
prō-videō, 22.  
prō-flīgō, 23.  
prō-cumbō, 27.  
prō-gnātus, 29.

*B. G. III.*

prōmō, 19.  
prō-ficiō, 21.  
prō-ruō, 26.  
(prō-rumpō, 26.)

*B. G. IV.*

prō-nūntiō, 5.  
prō-fluō, 10.  
prō-vehō, 28.

*B. G. V.*

prō-mittō,\* 14.  
prō-veniō, 24.  
pro-fiteor,\* 38.  
prō-tegō, 44.  
prō-terreō, 58.

*Cat. II.*

prō-sternō, 2.  
pro-fundō, 10.  
prō-pāgō, 11.  
prō-ferō, 18.  
prō-spiciō,\* 26.  
prō-sum, 27.

*Pomp.*

prō-vocō, 14.  
prō-dō,\* 41.  
prō-mulgō, 52.  
pro-fiteor,\* 58.

*Aen. I.*

prō-rumpō, 246.  
prō-mittō,\* 258.  
pro-for, 561.  
prō-luō, 739.

*Aen. II.*

prō-trahō, 123.  
prō-lābor, 555.

*Aen. III.*

pol-luō, 61.  
por-tendō, 184.

*Aen. IV.*

prō-gīgnō, 180.  
prō-mereor, 335.

*Aen. V.*

prō-siliō, 140.  
prō-iciō *or*

porriciō, 238.  
prō-clāmō, 345.

prō-tendō, 377.  
prō-ripiō, 741.

prō-curved, 765.

### re-, red-

**202.** Re- is an inseparable prefix meaning *back* or *again*.

**203.** *B. G. I.*

re-cipiō, 5.  
re-scindō, 7.  
re-spondeō, 7.  
re-vertor, 7.  
re-pellō, 8.  
re-linguō, 9.  
re-nūntiō, 10.  
re-minīscor, 13.  
re-tineō, 18.  
re-periō, 18.  
red-imō, 18.  
re-stituō, 18.  
re-pūgnō, 19.  
re-moveō, 19.  
re-prehendō, 20.  
re-iciō, 24.  
re-ferō, 25.  
rūrsus, 25.  
red-integrō, 25.  
re-sistō, 25.  
re-scīscō, 28.  
re-dūcō, 28.  
red-eō, 29.  
re-petō,\* 30.  
re-cūsō, 31.

red-dō, 35.

re-maneō, 39.  
re-pudiō,\* 40.  
re-praesentō, 40.  
re-spuō, 42.  
re-scribō, 42.  
re-mittō, 43.  
re-mūneror, 44.  
red-igō, 45.  
re-vellō,\* 52.  
re-servō, 53.

*B. G. II.*

re-languēscō, 15.  
re-vocō,\* 20.  
re-spiciō, 24.  
re-fringō, 33.

*B. G. III*

re-novō, 2.  
re-ficiō, 5.  
re-cuperō, 8.  
re-vinciō, 13.  
re-primō, 14.

*B. G. IV.*

re-mollēscō, 2.

re-migrō, 4.

re-portō, 29.

*B. G. V.*

re-trahō, 7.  
re-pōscō, 30.  
re-legō, 30.  
re-fugiō,\* 35.  
re-cēdō,\* 43.  
re-gredior, 44.  
re-citō, 48.

*Cat. I.*

re-moror, 4.  
re-condō, 4.  
re-cōgnōscō, 6.  
re-primō, 7.  
re-sideō, 12.  
re-pudiō,\* 19.  
red-undō, 29.  
re-levō, 31.

*Cat. II.*

re-torqueō, 2.  
re-creō, 7.  
re-secō, 11.

re-ticeō, 13.  
re-vocō,\* 22.

*Cat.* III.

re-stinguō, 2.  
re-tundō, 2.  
re-stō, 3.  
re-cordō, 24.

*Pomp.*

re-quīrō, 6.  
re-tardō, 13.  
re-ferciō, 21.  
re-fūtō, 52.  
re-clāmō, 63.

*Arch.*

re-petō,\* 1.  
re-signō, 9.  
re-vincō, 11.  
re-laxō, 12.  
re-colō, 13.

*Aen.* I.

re-pōnō, 26.  
re-fundō, 126.

re-surgō, 206.  
re-pendō, 239.  
re-mordeō, 261.  
re-tegō, 356.  
re-clūdō, 358.  
re-fulgeō, 402.  
re-vīsō, 415.  
red-oleō, 436.  
re-supīnus, 476.  
re-sīdō, 506.  
re-spectō, 603.  
re-cursō, 662.

*Aen.* II.

re-fugiō,\* 12.  
re-cutiō, 52.  
re-meō, 95.  
re-quiēscō, 100.  
re-volvō, 105.  
re-solvō, 157.  
re-mētior, 181.  
re-cēdō,\* 300.  
re-lūceō, 312.  
re-pleō, 679.  
re-flectō, 741.

*Aen.* III.

re-cubō, 392.  
re-sonō, 432.  
re-legō, 690.  
retrōrsus, 690.  
re-nārrō, 717.

*Aen.* IV.

re-fellō, 380.  
re-vellō,\* 427.  
re-cingō, 518.

*Aen.* V.

re-sultō, 150.  
re-vomō, 182.  
re-tentō, 278.  
re-fīgō, 360.

*Aen.* VI.

re-mūgiō, 99.  
re-nāscor, 600.  
re-cēseō, 682.  
re-bellis, 858.

**sē-, sēd-**

**204.** Sē- is an inseparable prefix meaning *aside, apart, by one's self*, rarely *without*, e.g. sē-cūrus, *without care*; sometimes negative, e.g. sē-iungō, *dis-join, separate*. Note the words *secede, secession, segregate, secluded*, as examples of words with this prefix taken into English.

**205. B. G. I.**

sē-cernō,\* 18.  
sē-parātīm, 19.

**B. G. IV.**

sē-parō, 1.

**B. G. V.**

sē-vocō, 6.

**Cat. I.**

sē-iungō, 22.  
sē-cernō,\* 23.  
sē-cēdō, 32.

**Cat. II.**

sōbrius, 10.

**Arch.**

sē-gregō, 4.

**Aen. I.**

sēd-itiō, 149.  
sē-cēssus, 159.  
sē-cūrus, 290.  
sē-clūdō, 562.

**Aen. IV.**

sē-dūcō, 385.

**sēmi-**

**206.** Sēmi- is an inseparable prefix meaning *half*.

**207. Aen. III.**

sēm-ēsus, 244.  
sēm-ūstus, 578.

**Aen IV.**

sēmi-vir, 215.  
sēmi-animis, 686.

**Aen. V.**

sēmi-nex, 275.

**sub**

**208.** In composition *sub* means *under, from under, hence up; closely, in place of, to the aid of; somewhat, slightly*.

**209. B. G. I.**

sup-petō, 3.  
sus-cipīō, 3.  
sub-eō, 5.  
sūmō, 7.  
sub-sistō, 15.  
sub-levō, 16.  
sub-dūcō, 22.  
sus-tineō, 24.  
suc-cēdō, 24.

sub-sum, 25.

sub-moveō, 25.

sub-iciō, 26.

sup-portō, 39.

sub-ministrō, 40.

sub-trahō, 44.

sub-mittō, 6.

sub-sequor, 11.

**B. G. IV.**

suf-fodiō, 12.

suc-cīdō, 19.

**B. G. II.**

sus-tentō, 6.

sub-ruō, 6.

**B. G. V.**

sub-veniō, 35.

suc-cendō, 43.

suc-currō,\* 44.

sū-soiciō,\* 54.

*Cat.* II.

sup-peditō, 25.

suf-ferō, 28.

*Cat.* III.

surgō,\* 11.

sub-igō,\* 27.

*Arch.*

sus-cēseō, 13.

*Aen.* I.

sub-mergō, 40.

suf-fundō, 228.

sur-rideō, 254.

sub-igō, 266.

sus-pendō, 318.

suc-cingō, 323.

surgō,\* 366.

sū-spīrō, 371.

sub-volvō, 424.

sū-spiciō,\* 438.

sub-nectō, 492.

sub-nītor, 506.

suc-currō,\* 630.

*Aen.* II.

sub-lābor, 169.

suf-ficiō, 210.

sus-citō, 618.

*Aen.* III.

sup-pleō, 471.

sub-texō, 582.

*Aen.* IV.

suc-cumbō, 19.

sur-rigō, 183.

*Aen.* V.

sub-urgeō, 202.

sub-sīdō, 498.

*Aen.* VI.

sup-pōnō, 24.

sub-vectō, 303.

**super****210.** Super in composition means *over, above*.**211.**super-sum, *B. G.* I. 23.super-sedeō, *B. G.* II. 8.super-ē-mineō, *Aen.* I. 501.super-im-pōnō, *Aen.* IV. 497.**trāns****212.** Trāns in composition means *through* or *across*; it is rarely intensive.**213.** *B. G.* I.

trāns-eō, 5.

trā-dūcō, 11.

trāns-figō, 25.

trā-dō, 27.

trāns-portō, 37.

trā-nō, 53.

<i>B. G.</i> II.	<i>Cat.</i> I.	<i>Aen.</i> I.
trāns-versus, 8.	trāns-ferō, 24.	trā-iciō, 355.
trāns-gredior, 19.	<i>Cat.</i> III.	
	trāns-igō, 15.	<i>Aen.</i> V.
<i>B. G.</i> III.	<i>Pomp.</i>	trāns-currō, 528.
trān-scendō, 15.	trāns-mittō, 1.	trāns-scribō, 750.

## GENERAL DERIVATIVES

**214.** Very many words are formed from others either by no recognized rules, or by suffixes so uncommon or obscure that they would best not be studied in a secondary school. But it is of importance to know the word, stem, or root from which a derivative word comes, so that the two may be associated for their meaning.

The following list contains all the derivative and compound words occurring in High School Latin not elsewhere treated in this work, whose etymology it might perhaps be a help to the pupil to know.

### 215. *B. G. I*

dividō, 1.	neque, 4.	aliquis, 14.
tertius, 1.	nūllus, 6.	posterus, 15.
noster, 1.	quīntus, 6.	circiter, 15.
reliquus, 1.	Kalendae, 6.	quīnī, 15.
suus, 1.	prīnceps, 7.	sēnī, 15.
exterus,* 1.	malefīcium, 7.	interim, 16.
cōsul,* 2.	fossa, 8.	propinquus, 16.
rēgnū, 2.	negō,* 8.	portōria, 18.
angustus, 2.	exemplum, 8.	nēmō, 18.
quadrāgintā, 2.	numquam, 8.	antīquus,* 18.
octōgintā, 2.	interdiū, 8.	animadvertō, 19.
sēmentis, 3.	superus, 10.	ēgregius, 19.
iter, 3.	septimus, 10.	perniciēs, 20.
amicus, 3.	extrā,* 10.	decuriō, 23.
dubius, 3.	prīmus, 10.	triplex, 24.
quīn, 3.	fortūna, 11.	bipertitō, 25.
obaerātus, 4.	quārtus, 12.	anceps, 26.
	mandō, 12.	trīgintā, 26.
	insīgnis, 12.	nūntius, 26.

supplex, 27.  
 pūrgō, 28.  
 sexāgintā, 29.  
 nōnāgintā, 29.  
 terra, 30.  
 opportūnus, 30.  
 mercēs, 31.  
 perpetuus, 31.  
 superbus, 31.  
 cēterus,\* 32.  
 intrā, 32.  
 possideō, 34.  
 dēterior, 36.  
 vehemēns,\* 37.  
 circinus, 38.  
 mediocris, 39.  
 tribūnus, 39.  
 fātum,\* 39.  
 centuriō, 39.  
 facinus,\* 40.  
 decimus, 40.  
 praecipuus, 40.  
 quīnquāgintā, 41.  
 ultrō, 42.  
 citrō, 42.  
 dēnī, 43.  
 quotiēns,\* 43.  
 longinquus, 47.  
 continuus, 48.  
 genus, 48.  
 merīdiēs, 50.  
 fās,\* 50.

comminus, 52.  
 trīnī, 53.  
 aestās, 54.

*B. G. II.*

suprā, 1.  
 moenia,\* 6.  
 eximius, 8.  
 vacuus, 12.  
 agger, 12.  
 instar, 17.  
 nōnus, 23.  
 octāvus, 23.  
 decumānus, 24.  
 praeceps, 24.  
 manipulus, 25.  
 cadāver, 27.  
 nēquīquam,\* 27.  
 cūctus,\* 29.  
 duplex, 29.  
 procul, 30.  
 crēdō,\* 33.  
 vēndō, 33.

*B. G. III.*

meminī,\* 6.  
 nauta, 9.  
 promunturium, 12.  
 longurius, 14.  
 bīnī, 15.  
 latrō, 17.

aestimō, 20.  
 caespes, 25.  
 caedō, 29.

*B. G. IV.*

ephippium, 2.  
 septuāgintā, 12.  
 quadrāgēnī, 17.  
 exiguus,\* 20.  
 nēquāquam, 23.  
 fēlix, 25.  
 meus,\* 25.  
 currus,\* 33.  
 infrā, 36.

*B. G. V.*

faber, 11.  
 interior,\* 12.  
 triquetrus, 13.  
 brūma, 13.  
 caeruleus,\* 14.  
 porrō, 27.  
 fāma,\* 39.  
 tuus,\* 44.  
 epistula, 48.  
 praecō, 51.  
 pecūnia,\* 55.  
 exsul,\* 55.



*Cat. I.*

tuus,\* 1.  
 cōsul,\* 2.  
 mediocris, 3.  
 antiquus,\* 3.  
 acerbus, 3.  
 vehemēns,\* 3.  
 moenia,\* 5.  
 crēdō,\* 5.  
 meus,\* 6.  
 meminī,\* 7.  
 atrōx, 7.  
 optimās, 7.  
 cēterus,\* 7.  
 negō,\* 8.  
 vester, 10.  
 aliquandō, 10.  
 nimius, 10.  
 totiēns, 11.  
 quotiēnscumque,  
 11.  
 extrā,\* 13.  
 fāma,\* 13.  
 facinus,\* 13.  
 corruptēla, 13.  
 illecebra, 13.  
 quotiēns,\* 15.  
 mehercule, 17.  
 ecquis, 20.  
 importūnus, 23.  
 exsul,\* 27.  
 cūctus,\* 27.

gradus, 28.  
 parricīda, 29.  
 fortāsse, 31.  
 latrō,\* 33.  
 foedus, 33.  
 vīvus, 33.

*Cat. II.*

unguentum, 5.  
 interior,\* 9.  
 scaena, 9.  
 fātum,\* 11.  
 tyrannus, 14.  
 latrōcinor, 16.  
 colōnus, 20.  
 pecūnia,\* 20.  
 exterus,\* 25.  
 valdē, 25.  
 manifestus, 27.  
 sēdō, 28.

*Cat. III.*

cōniūnx, 1.  
 illūstris, 2.  
 assiduus, 5.  
 haruspex, 9.  
 ūnicus, 10.  
 fūrtum, 13.  
 collēga, 14.  
 cervīx,\* 17.  
 statua, 19.  
 lactēns, 19.  
 praecipuus, 20.

index, 21.  
 pulvīnar, 23.  
 invidus, 29.

*Cat. IV.*

punctum, 7.  
 scrība, 15.  
 eximius, 21.  
 clientēla, 23.  
 fānum, 24.

*Pomp.*

latebra,\* 7.  
 opīmus,\* 14.  
 poēta, 25.  
 exemplum, 26.  
 praedō, 31.  
 ōstium, 33.  
 gubernō, 40.  
 annōna, 44.  
 querimōnia, 66.

*Arch.*

exiguus,\* 1.  
 reus, 3.  
 persōna, 3.  
 requiēs, 13.  
 dōnum,\* 18.  
 acroāma, 20.  
 tropaeum, 1.  
 epigramma, 24.  
 philosophus, 26.  
 manubiae, 27.

*Aen.* I.  
 profugus, 1.  
 rēgīna, 9.  
 currus,\* 17.  
 progeniēs, 19.  
 aequor, 29.  
 turbō, 45.  
 scopulus, 45.  
 dīvus, 46.  
 auster, 51.  
 sonōrus, 53.  
 profundus, 58.  
 fās,\* 77.  
 extemplō, 92.  
 quater, 94.  
 anima,\* 98.  
 fidus, 113.  
 vertex, 114.  
 stāgnum, 126.  
 fidūcia, 132.  
 Trīnacrius, 196.  
 ignārus, 198.  
 maestus, 202.  
 arvum, 246.  
 arcānus, 262.  
 ferōx, 263.  
 sacerdōs, 273.  
 dominus, 282.  
 astrum, 287.  
 gignō, 297.  
 benīgnus, 304.  
 almus, 306.

convexus, 310.  
 volucer, 317.  
 pharetra, 323.  
 cothurnus, 337.  
 thēsaurus, 359.  
 avārus, 363.  
 cygnus, 393.  
 cervīx,\* 402.  
 theātrum, 427.  
 thymum, 436.  
 dōnum,\* 447.  
 ūmectō, 465.  
 peplum, 480.  
 pelta, 490.  
 chorus, 499.  
 decōrus, 589.  
 iuventa, 590.  
 egēnus, 599.  
 grātēs, 600.  
 cōnsciūs, 604.  
 fluvius, 607.  
 opīmus,\* 621.  
 seriēs, 641.  
 hymenaeus, 651.  
 sōpiō, 680.  
 aulaeum, 697.  
 canistrum, 701.  
 crātēr, 724.  
 cithara, 740.

*Aen.* II.  
 caverna, 19.

latebra,\* 38.  
 māchina, 46.  
 alvus, 51.  
 nēquīquam,\* 101.  
 adytum, 115.  
 salsus, 133.  
 manicae, 146.  
 draco, 225.  
 sistō, 245.  
 penetrālis, 297.  
 caeruleus,\* 381.  
 comāns, 391.  
 tabulātum, 464.  
 porticus, 528.  
 asyllum, 761.

*Aen.* III.  
 virgultum, 25.  
 viridis, 24.  
 animal, 147.  
 foedus, 216.  
 taeter, 228.  
 iuvenus, 247.  
 palaestra, 281.  
 avunculus, 343.  
 barathrum, 421.  
 delphīn, 428.  
 elephantus, 464.  
 trilix, 467.  
 chlamys, 484.  
 aspargō, 534.  
 aethra, 585.

nūbilus, 586.  
lampas, 637.  
lintheum, 686.  
subter, 695.

*Aen.* IV.

medulla, 66.  
tonitrus, 122.  
odōrus, 132.  
fluentum, 143.  
virga, 242.  
tēla, 264.  
orgia, 303.  
recidivus, 344.  
augur, 376.  
magicus, 493.  
pyra, 494.  
chaos, 510.  
pūbēns, 514.  
cubitum, 690.  
rōscidus, 700.

*Aen.* V.

Libystis, 30.

pompa, 53.  
crūdus, 69.  
carchēsium, 77.  
gŷrus, 85.  
septēnī, 85.  
circus, 109.  
talentum, 112.  
aprīcus, 128.  
mergus, 128.  
trudis, 208.  
contus, 208.  
taenia, 269.  
phalerae, 310.  
teres, 313.  
cavea, 340.  
senecta, 395.  
effētus, 396.  
prīscus, 598.  
acta, 613.  
stuppa, 682.  
amoenus, 734.  
cētus, 822.

*Aen.* VI.

lūdibrium, 75.

canōrus, 120.  
metallum, 144.  
concha, 171.  
sīdō, 203.  
properus, 236.  
vorāgō, 296.  
cymba, 303.  
autumnus, 309.  
sopōrus, 390.  
lātrō, 401.  
patruus, 402.  
alveus, 412.  
noviēns, 439.  
sentus, 462.  
cadūcus, 481.  
euhāns, 517.  
adamās, 552.  
hydra, 576.  
alumnus, 595.  
virectum, 638.  
chorea, 644.  
paeān, 657.  
superna, 658.  
circā, 865.  
calcar, 881.

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